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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

19th
NINETEENTH. ANNUAL MEETING

AND

7
NINETEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, COUNCIL, MEMBERS,
STANDING COMMITTEES,
AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

BOROUGH OF

BROOKLYN.

1899.



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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of Brooklyn is incorporated and organized to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; to encourage the study of New England history; to establish a library, and to promote charity, good fellowship and social intercourse among its members.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

ADMISSION FEE,	- - - - -	\$5.00
ANNUAL DUES,	- - - - -	5.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP, <i>besides Admission Fee,</i>	- - - - -	50.00

Payable at election, except Annual Dues, which are payable in January of each year.

Any member of the Society in good standing may become a Life Member on paying to the Treasurer at one time the sum of fifty dollars; and thereafter such member shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

Any male person of good moral character, who is a native or a descendant of a native of any of the New England States, and who is eighteen years old or more, is eligible.

If in the judgment of the Board of Directors they are in need of it, the widow or children of any deceased member shall receive from the funds of the Society a sum equal to five times the amount such deceased member has paid to the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Historiographer early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our annual report. Members who change their addresses should give the Secretary early notice.

It is desirable to have all worthy gentlemen of New England descent, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, become members of the Society. Members are requested to send application of their friends for membership to the Secretary.

Address,

NORMAN S. DIKE, *Recording Secretary,*

166 Montague Street,

Borough of Brooklyn,

City of New York.

PAST OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN,	1880
JOHN WINSLOW,	1887
CALVIN E. PRATT,	1889
WILLARD BARTLETT,	1890
CALVIN E. PRATT,	1891
ROBERT D. BENEDICT,	1893
STEWART L. WOODFORD,	1895
THOMAS S. MOORE,	1897
WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT,	1898

TREASURERS.

WILLIAM B. KENDALL,	1880
CHARLES N. MANCHESTER,	1890
WILLIAM G. CREAMER,	1892

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

ALBERT E. LAMB,	1880
STEPHEN B. NOYES,	1885
THOMAS S. MOORE,	1894
JOSEPH A. BURR,	1897

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

REV. A. V. PUTNAM, D.D.,	1880
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,	1894
REV. S. A. ELIOT,	1897

HISTORIOGRAPHERS.

ALDEN J. SPOONER,	1880
STEPHEN B. NOYES,	1884
PAUL L. FORD,	1888

LIBRARIANS.

DANIEL L. NORTHUP,	1874
REV. W. H. WHITTEMORE,	1880
CHARLES E. WEST	1886

OFFICERS.

1899.

President:

FREDERIC A. WARD.

First Vice-President:

JOSEPH A. BURR.

Second Vice-President:

JAMES McKEEN.

Treasurer:

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Recording Secretary:

NORMAN S. DIKE.

Corresponding Secretary:

DR. CHAS. H. LEVERMORE.

Historiographer:

W. A. BARDWELL.

Librarian:

WILLIAM H. INGERSOLL

DIRECTORS.

For One Year:

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN,
DAVID A. BOODY,

GEORGE B. ABBOTT.

JAMES MCKEEN,
CHARLES A. MOORE,

For Two Years:

THOMAS S. MOORE,
WILLARD BARTLETT,

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
JOSEPH A. BURR,

For Three Years:

C. H. LEVERMORE,
W. B. HURD, JR.,

WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT.

HENRY W. MAXWELL,
ROBERT D. BENEDICT,

For Four Years:

STEWART L. WOODFORD,
ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,

FREDERIC A. WARD,
NORMAN S. DIKE.

COUNCIL.

A. M. WHITE,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
H. L. BRIDGMAN,
CHARLES M. PRATT,
N. H. CLEMENT,
ARTHUR MATHEWSON,
W. H. NICHOLS,

FRANCIS L. HINE,
ISAAC H. CARY,
W. A. WHITE,
DARWIN R. JAMES,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
LOWELL M. PALMER,
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,

GEO. M. OLCOTT,
HENRY EARL,
M. N. PACKARD,
HOWARD O. WOOD,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
W. D. WADE,
JESSE JOHNSON.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance :

HENRY W. MAXWELL,

THOMAS S. MOORE.

ROBERT D. BENEDICT,

Charity :

GEORGE B. ABBOTT,

DAVID A. BOODY.

WILLIAM B. HURD, JR.,

Invitations :

WILLARD BARTLETT,

JAMES McKEEN.

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,

Annual Dinner :

JOSEPH A. BURR,

WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT.

CHARLES A. MOORE,

Publications :

ROBERT D. BENEDICT,

FLAMEN B. CANDLER.

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,

Annual Reception :

NORMAN S. DIKE,

HENRY W. MAXWELL.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER,

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of Brooklyn was held at the Directors' Room of the Art Association on the 7th day of December, 1898.

The meeting was called to order, the President in the chair, and the Secretary recording.

The minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting, held on the 1st day of December, 1897, were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and, on motion of Mr. Dike, referred to the Committee on Finance for audit; said report showed a balance of \$24,498.00, deposited as follows:

Franklin Trust Company	\$22,000 00
Hamilton Trust Company	2,095 00
Nassau Bank	403 00
Total	\$24,498 00

The Annual Report of the President was read by the Secretary, and was as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn:

In pursuance of the by-laws of the Society, I beg to submit the following report of the work of the Society for the past year, of its membership, and of its financial condition.

The Annual Dinner of the Society in celebration of the 277th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, held December 21, 1897, at the Pouch Mansion, was largely attended, and the addresses by the distinguished speakers were interesting and of a high order of merit.

Since December 1, 1897, in furtherance of a part of the purposes of the Society, the members have been afforded the opportunity of listening to the following lectures, most of which were illustrated by lantern photographs specially made for said New England Society:

1897.

Dec. 15.—By Rev. Daniel M. Wilson, of Boston, on "The Old Town of Quincy, Mother of Presidents."

Dec. 28.—By Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, on "Heroes of the Early French Settlements in New England."

1898.

Jan. 4.—By Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, on "The Heroes of the Early English Settlements on the Coast of New England."

Jan. 11.—By Rev. George D. Latimer, of Salem, Mass., on "Salem and the Salem Witchcraft."

Jan. 19.—By Prof. Anson D. Morse, M.A., of Amherst College, on "Shay's Rebellion."

Jan. 20.—By Rev. J. J. Lewis, of Chicago, on "New England Scenery."

Feb. 16.—By Prof. Charles H. Levermore, of Adelphi College, on "New Haven and Yale University."

Oct. 31.—By Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, on "Captain John Smith, the Father of New England, and His American Exploits."

Nov. 11.—By Mr. Henry G. Peabody, of Boston, on "The Scenery of the White Mountains."

Nov. 20.—By Prof. Charles H. Levermore, Ph.D., on "What Great Britain Has Done for America."

Dec. 1.—By Mr. Wendell Philips Stafford, of Montpelier, on "John Greenleaf Whittier."

The Spring Festival of the Society was held May 2, 1898, and the members enjoyed an opportunity of listening to an excellent musical programme, admirably rendered, and a paper on "Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, the Soldier Artist of Connecticut." The meeting was largely attended, and the reception that followed was a most enjoyable event.

The arrangements already made indicate that the next Dinner of the Society will be as well attended, and that the addresses will be as interesting, as those that have characterized past dinners.

Rear-Admiral Dewey has been elected an honorary member of the Society, and from his flagship "Olympia," in the Bay of Manila, we have received his acknowledgment and acceptance of the election.

The Society has lost by death during the past year the following members: Alfred F. Cross, William B. Kendall, Jasper W. Gilbert, William G. Creamer, William V. Tupper, Franklin E. Taylor, Rev. Charles R. Baker, James S. T. Stranahan, John Winslow, and Edwin F. Knowlton.

Obituary notices of these members, prepared by our Historiographer, Mr. William A. Bardwell, are herewith submitted, and will be published in full in the next year-book of the Society.

The Society proposes to recognize the especial loss which it has sustained in the death of John Winslow—a founder of the organization, an officer from the time of its incorporation, and one whose services have been constant and invaluable—by the preparation of a special minute of his life and work, which will be distributed to the members.

The growing death rate of the Society, by reason of the advancing age of its members, has tended somewhat to reduce our aggregate membership, and especial attention should be given to seeking new members among the younger generation of New Englanders resident here.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the invested funds of the Society now amount to the sum of \$24,095, and that there is a cash balance of income on hand, on deposit in the Nassau National Bank, of \$403.

Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., December 7, 1898.

WM. B. DAVENPORT,
President.

Rev. Charles Richard Baker, D. T., died August 15, 1898, at Graz, Styria, Austria. He was apparently in the best of health when he left home on June 25th for an extended tour in Europe, and his death, due to heart failure, was entirely unexpected.

Dr. Baker was born in Medford, Mass., April 15, 1842. His father was pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. His ancestor, Richard Baker, came to this country in the ship "William and Mary," and was the first president of the Board of Selectmen of Boston. His maternal ancestors of the Woods family were theologians for many generations. His grandfather, Leonard Woods, was presiding professor of Andover Theological Seminary. Three of Professor Woods' sons were ministers, and one of these became president of Bowdoin College. Dr. Baker's theological studies included a three years' course at Cambridge, Mass., and several years at the Friedrich William University at Berlin, where he received, in 1872, the degree of Doctor of Theology. He was a pupil, during a part of this time, of Lipsius, the Egyptologist, at Berlin. The Church of the Messiah, of which Dr. Baker was Rector, is one of the most influential of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Brooklyn. Its membership includes many well-known residents of the portion of the city known as "The Hill," and the pastor's high standing can be no better illustrated than by the many years in which he has been administering to his people. In February last he celebrated his silver jubilee as their pastor. On this occasion his church presented Dr. Baker with a magnificent silver cup, said to be the handsomest ever made by its designers, Tiffany & Company, of New York. The Church of the Messiah was organized by members of the Church of St. Mark, Classon and Willoughby avenues, who left that society because of the high-church ideas introduced. Dr. Baker was a broad churchman, and his interpretation of the ritual was in thorough accord with the sentiments of the people who had called him. In 1891 Dr. Baker was elected Archdeacon of the northern archdeaconate of Long Island. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and has also been a delegate to the General Conventions.

Dr. Baker was the author of "The Apostles' Creed Tested by Experience," and of a review of the theological position of Schliermacher. He also wrote a book of prayers, called "Prayers for the Christian Year," which is very popular with all denominations of Christians, both for family and for private devotions. There are a number of other writings by Dr. Baker, all of which have been very favorably reviewed.

Dr. Baker was a man of fine intellect, of high culture, and deeply religious. He was a fluent speaker and delivered his sermons without the use of manuscript; these were elegant in construction, but so simple and beautiful as to be easily understood by the average mind.

Dr. Baker was married on November 5, 1873, to Miss Mary Sneden Schenck. Besides a widow and a daughter, he left three brothers—the Rev. George Stuart Baker, Chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan; Dr.

William H. Baker, of Boston, and the Rev. Frank W. Baker, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cincinnati. Dr. Baker's daughter was married in 1896 to the Rev. St. Clair Hester, Rector of St. George's Church of this city.

William Godley Creamer, who became a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn in 1880, died at his home, No. 75 Second place, April 22, 1898. Mr. Creamer was an old resident of Brooklyn, having occupied the house in Second place since 1858. His native place was Paterson, N. J., where he was born November 26, 1821. His father, the Rev. John Creamer, was a minister of the Methodist Church. While stationed at Paterson, he went, in 1825, to attend the session of the annual conference of the M. E. Church at Philadelphia. Here he was suddenly taken ill, and died from pneumonia within a few days, leaving his widow with two small children, William being then but four years old. His mother was assisted by kind friends and relatives, and subsequently married a prominent man in her late husband's church. William, being of an independent and self-reliant nature, determined to support himself as soon as possible. Leaving school at the early age of fifteen, he entered upon mechanical pursuits. When nineteen years of age a friend loaned him one hundred dollars, and he went to Perth Amboy, N. J., where he commenced business in the line of stoves and tinware. In 1842, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Creamer married Miss Harriet Eliz. Molleson, who was born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was, therefore, but seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage. Although Mr. Creamer had but little schooling and no college training, he overcame these disadvantages by a systematic and continuous course of the best reading. His love of books and his enjoyment in reading continued throughout his life and made up for any deficiency in regular school education. Intellectual tastes were his heritage from both parents. Mr. Creamer was, while yet a very young man, an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance and of the anti-slavery movement, and, in fact, of all those things that make for progress. All who knew him will recall his genial manner and his uniform courtesy.

Before his removal to Brooklyn, Mr. Creamer resided in New Haven, Conn., and while a resident of that city he invented the railway safety-brake, which was the first car-brake that gave the control of a railroad train to the engineer. This brake, invented in 1856, and known as the Creamer Safety Brake, was perfected soon after the railroad accident at Norwalk, Conn., where a crowded passenger train ran through an open drawbridge into the river. Mr. Creamer's invention, which enabled the engineer to apply all the brakes in the train instantly and simultaneously, was first used on the New York Central road and gave entire satisfaction. It remained in use until it was superseded by the Westinghouse air-brake. From that date Mr. Creamer devoted much of his time to perfecting various inventions for the effective ventilation of passenger cars and buildings, and was also engaged in the manufacture and sale of railroad supplies.

Mr. Creamer was for many years a member of Plymouth Church, but of

late had been connected with the South Congregational Church, on President street. He was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, and a director and for some time treasurer of the New England Society. He was also a member of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, and of the Holland Society of New York. He was a close personal friend of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Creamer left, besides his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Harriet C. Langdon, wife of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A.; also a daughter-in-law, the widow of H. M. Creamer, and four grandsons, Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th United States Infantry; Armand C. Langdon. William G. Creamer, Jr., and Henry C. Creamer, the last two being the sons of the late Horatio M. Creamer.

Alfred Ferdinand Cross died at his residence, No. 101 Columbia heights, November 30, 1897. Mr. Cross was born in Bath, Me., on November 7, 1831. He began his business career, about 1850, with the well-known retail jeweler, R. Tenney, No. 261 Broadway, New York. He remained in the retail trade but a few years, when he accepted a position in the wholesale business in Maiden lane. In 1863 the firm of Cross & Beguelin, wholesale jewelers, was established, and soon advanced to the front rank in the trade. Mr. Cross held the position of director of the Chatham National Bank for twenty-one years. He was also director in the Home Life Insurance Company, and a director in several other large institutions. Among his business associates he held high rank as a man of honor, integrity, and business ability. Mr. Cross was for several years a deacon of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, but had more recently been connected with the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor, of which he was a trustee.

The funeral services were held at Mr. Cross' late home, and were conducted by Dr. Cuyler. His widow and two sons, Wm. T. and Ferdinand L. Cross, survive him.

Ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert died at his residence, No. 165 Remsen street, February 10, 1893. He was born at Rome, N. Y., January 15, 1812. He was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, who died at Hartford, Conn., in 1682, and who had been conspicuous in the affairs of the colony as marshal, delegate to the General Court, and interpreter between the Government and the Indians. His grandfather served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and fought at the siege of Fort Stanwix. Judge Gilbert was educated in the grammar schools and academies of Watertown and Lowville, N. Y., and began his legal studies in the law office of Abraham Varick, of Canandaigua, N. Y. A year later he went to Rochester and finished his studies in the law offices of Vice-Chancellor Frederick Whittlesey. He was admitted to the Bar at the term of the Supreme Court held in Utica on July 11, 1835, and was, at the time of his last illness, the sole survivor of his class of seventy members. At the age of twenty-three he entered a law office in Rochester.

In politics a Whig, he took great interest in the movement which resulted in the Young Men's Whig Convention which met in July, 1838. He represented Monroe County on that occasion, and drew up the address to the people issued by the Convention, which compassed the election of Governor Seward. In 1839 he became the first Corporation Counsel of the city of Rochester. An important decision was made by him relative to the rights of colored children in the public schools, and his decision in their favor was upheld by the Secretary of State in his capacity of Superintendent of Public Instruction. From 1840 to 1845 he was District Attorney for Monroe County. He continued the practice of his profession in Rochester until after his marriage, in 1847, when he went to New York, and in April, 1851, became a resident of Brooklyn, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. He soon secured a large practice in the two cities, and became widely known as a careful and conscientious lawyer, who won his cases by thorough preparation and ample knowledge of all the points involved. After a quarter of a century of hard labor, he took an extended tour in Europe.

Among the cases of interest to the people of Brooklyn which Judge Gilbert conducted may be mentioned that in which the right of a governmental control of the ferries between New York and Brooklyn was established; the suit providing for the acquisition of Prospect Park, and that in which the City was made liable for losses amounting to over \$114,000 sustained by the owners of the elevator destroyed by rioters in 1863. In 1865, soon after his return from Europe, he was nominated for the Supreme Court Judgeship in the Second Judicial District. Having received the compliment of a nomination by both Republicans and Democrats, he was unanimously elected. In January, 1866, he took his seat in the Supreme Court, and in the same month was called upon to preside over the important murder trial of Gonzales and Pellicier, for the murder of Jose G. Otero in November, 1865. The trial resulted in the conviction and execution of the accused. In 1882 Judge Gilbert rendered an important opinion in the case of the members of the Board of Aldermen who were found guilty of contempt of court by violating an injunction of County Judge Moore by granting an elevated railroad franchise. In pursuance of this decision, seventeen members of the Board were committed to jail. Judge Gilbert was reelected to the Bench in 1873, and remained in that position until he reached the age limit, December 31, 1882, when he was succeeded by Judge Brown. Judge Gilbert's opinions were comprehensive and weighty, and are frequently referred to as authority. After he left the Bench he devoted himself to his law practice, in association with his sons, James H. and William T. Gilbert, and Alexander Cameron, at No. 67 Wall street, New York, and No. 213 Montague street, Brooklyn. But in the last few years he practically retired from the active duties of his profession and never attended court. Many reference cases were brought before him, however, and he spent much time writing opinions.

Judge Gilbert was a Democrat throughout his life, and held several important political positions. In 1836 he was a delegate to the State Conven-

tion that nominated Mr. Buel for Governor. In July, 1838, he was a delegate from Monroe County to the Whig Convention of the supporters of the Democratic wing of the Whig party, of whom Governor Seward was one of the most distinguished. On the formation of the Republican party in 1856, Judge Gilbert resumed his natural position in the Democratic party, but was, throughout the Civil War, a firm and outspoken supporter of the Government.

Judge Gilbert was a member of a number of corporations. He was a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Long Island and vice-chancellor of the Cathedral at Garden City. With the trustees of the diocesan estate he had been a member since its organization in 1868. He was a prominent and active member of Grace Church on the Heights, and represented it for many years at the Diocesan Convention. During the term of office, as Governor, of David B. Hill, he was appointed State Charities Commissioner to succeed the late Ripley Ropes. He was also president of Greenwood Cemetery, and a member of the Hamilton Club. For many years past he had made his home at No. 166 Remsen street, and no figure in the Heights neighborhood was more familiar than his. After fifty years of arduous work he was still strong and active until his last fatal illness overcame him. Judge Gilbert was a familiar friend of many of the most prominent men in the country, and was most highly respected and admired by one and all.

He leaves four children—two sons, James H. Gilbert, of Atlanta, Ga., and Wm. T. Gilbert, of Brooklyn; and two daughters, Louisa T. and Ellen G. Gilbert.

William Burrage Kendall died at his residence, No. 68 First place, January 21, 1898, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Kendall was born in Sterling, Mass., March 1, 1831. His father was Pierson Thurston Kendall. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Richardson. When seventeen years of age Mr. Kendall went to Worcester, Mass., where he held a position for about a year in the hardware store of Foster & Company. In 1849 he left Worcester for Boston, where he was bookkeeper for H. P. Fairbanks in the hardware and saddlery business. Mr. Fairbanks was also agent for the Bigelow Carpet Company, and at Mr. Fairbanks' death, in February, 1854, Mr. Kendall was appointed agent of the company in his place, the agency being removed to New York at the same time. He first came to reside in Brooklyn in 1855. Cyrus Pyle, the late Joel Stearns, and Mr. Kendall had occupied houses in the same block on First place since 1868. Mr. Kendall was a man of excellent executive abilities, as was shown by the numerous positions to which he was called on important committees of influential institutions of both a financial and a philanthropic character. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Bigelow Carpet Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States, and was identified

with that company altogether nearly forty-three years. When the great Centennial Exposition of 1876 came on, such events were comparatively new in American life, and it required much persuasion to induce manufacturers to exhibit their products. The Bigelow Company, however, seized the opportunity and made a display of carpet fabrics, which obtained the highest award of the judges and added greatly to the impressiveness of the textile section. The exhibit proved an immense advertisement for the Bigelow Company, and attracted special admiration from foreign experts and visitors. The fact that the Bigelow Brussels loom surprised all England at the Crystal Palace Fair in 1855, was always a proud recollection to Mr. Kendall. The Bigelow loom for power Axminster, perfected within the last ten years, he also saw adopted by the foremost Axminster firm in Great Britain—that of J. & J. Templeton, of Glasgow.

Mr. Kendall took an active interest in literary, social, and mercantile affairs in both Brooklyn and New York. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, having been elected to that body in 1875, and there was hardly a movement in which the welfare of the old city of Brooklyn was concerned which did not receive his sympathy and aid. Mr. Kendall was actively interested in the Brooklyn Library for nearly thirty years. He was a member of its Board of Directors from 1871 to 1890, and during five years of this time was vice-president of this board. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Library from 1887 to the time of his death. He was secretary of this board for three years, and its vice-president from 1893 to 1898. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club, of the Hamilton Club, and of the Apollo Club, of Brooklyn. He was one of the trustees of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, and was interested in the governing boards of the American Surety Company and of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Kendall was also a member of the Merchants' Club of New York, and a life member of the Long Island Historical Society. He served at one time as a member of the Park Commission, and was identified with a number of prominent Brooklyn charities.

Mr. Kendall was a man of fine personal appearance and strong mentality. He was modest in conversation, and though generally convincing, was never obtrusive in asserting his views. His business judgment was keen, and his associates learned that trust in him insured success. Diligent in business and unselfish in his personal life, he was a man of many admirable qualities, with hosts of friends, and with a record of helpfulness and of kindness which makes his memory fragrant.

Mr. Kendall was connected with the Second Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. John W. Chadwick is pastor. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McConnell, of Trinity Church. Mr. Kendall left a widow and a married daughter, Mrs. Annie Kendall-Lamb, wife of Col. Albert E. Lamb, of Brooklyn. Two children have died, Helen Fay Kendall in 1863, and William B. Kendall, Jr., in 1893.

Edwin F. Knowlton died at West Upton, Mass., October 25, 1898. Mr. Knowlton was born in West Upton, February 2, 1834. The ancestors of the family came originally from Wales and settled in New England, and it was from his New England ancestry that Mr. Knowlton inherited the traits of character which helped him to the success he achieved. His father was the founder of what has since become the largest manufacturing house of straw-goods in the world, and the son was brought up from boyhood in an atmosphere of business. After receiving an academic education at Wilbraham, Mass., the young man entered the manufactory to fit himself for business. Here he passed through what might be called the preparatory course of a business education, rapidly acquiring a full knowledge of details. Having mastered these, his father, with full trust and confidence in his ability, sent him to Montreal to take charge of a branch office established in that place. After a season in Montreal, he was sent to New York, where, his father wishing to retire from actual business life, Edwin became a partner and was entrusted mainly with the management of the affairs of the firm.

With him were associated his three brothers, and the house soon became remarkably prosperous, being at the time of Mr. Knowlton's death one of the most wealthy and influential, in its line, in the country. Mr. Knowlton's chief interest throughout his long business life was the establishing and strengthening of the enterprise of which he was the head. He made frequent trips to the factory at West Upton, and kept himself constantly informed of all the details of both manufactory and stores. Mr. Knowlton was a director of the Brooklyn Trust Company, of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and of the Phoenix Insurance Company. He was an earnest student of economic questions, and of finance, and an authority upon all questions connected with railroads and their management. He was a student of sociological questions, and a man well informed upon all the questions of the day. Mr. Knowlton was married in 1861 to Miss C. Carpenter, of Upton, Mass., and of the marriage two children were born—a son, who died early in life, and a daughter, who was married in 1892 to the Count Johannes von Francken Sierstorpff, of Prussia. The wedding was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of the city. After his daughter's marriage, Mr. Knowlton made several trips abroad to visit her. Mrs. Knowlton died previous to her daughter's marriage, and after the wedding a niece, Miss Charlotte Knowlton, came to live with Mr. Knowlton. Subsequently she married, and another niece, Miss Maude Knowlton, came to take her place in Mr. Knowlton's household.

Mr. Knowlton was a member of the Hamilton Club and frequently visited it. He was fond of out-door life and enjoyed his frequent trips to Massachusetts. He was also fond of driving and often sought relaxation from business by a drive down the road.

Mr. Knowlton was for many years a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the funeral services were conducted at his home by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, the Rector of that church.

James Samuel Thomas Stranahan, a member of the New England Society since 1880, died September 3, 1898.

It is related by Mr. A. D. Matthews, of this city, that, in the early times, he once met Mr. Stranahan somewhere up in Connecticut driving a flock of sheep to New York. This was in their youthful days, when they were both occupied in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Matthews had likewise a flock of sheep under his care, and both were on the way to the New York market.

It was on the farm, where so many American boys acquire the habits of industry and self-reliance so essential to success in later life, that Mr. Stranahan laid the foundations of character which enabled him in manhood to overcome the difficulties and to meet the requirements of the varied positions to which he was called. The following memorial of Mr. Stranahan, presented to the New York Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Francis B. Thurber, is so full and appreciative a sketch of the career of the deceased that it is believed to be more desirable, given in full, than any other notice that could be prepared.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE
of the
State of New York.

JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held Thursday, October 6, 1898, the following memorial of **JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN**, presented by Francis B. Thurber, was unanimously adopted:

Died, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 3, 1898, **JAMES SAMUEL THOMAS STRANAHAN**, who for more than forty years was an honored member of this Chamber.

The career of Mr. Stranahan was a remarkable one. Born on a farm at Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y., April 25, 1808, he was left a half orphan at eight years of age by the death of his father. His mother married again, and, alternating his winters and summers in attending school and helping his stepfather on the farm, he passed the time until, at the age of seventeen, he waived his slender patrimony in favor of his sister and assumed the responsibility of his own support and further education in the local academy to fit himself for the profession of a civil engineer.

This pursuit, however, he abandoned in 1827 to become a frontier trader, and made a trip to the Great Lakes, then the far western wilderness. There he met Hon. Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and after several adventurous explorations of the forest regions, he found no desirable field for his enterprise and resolved to return East.

In 1832, at the age of twenty-four, he formed a connection with Gerrit Smith, the well-known land owner and abolitionist, in founding a manufacturing village in a town owned by Mr. Smith in Oneida County, and the flourishing village of Florence to-day attests Mr. Stranahan's success. From this village, in 1838, the tireless young founder was elected to the Assembly of this State on the Whig ticket in a Democratic county, and in this Legislature he was associated with many men of exceptional ability, who afterward

became eminent in public affairs; among them was Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, now ninety-three years of age, and the late Samuel B. Ruggles, who, during most of his long life, was also a member of this Chamber, and who, with Mr. Stranahan, were among the ablest champions of the canal interests of this State.

In 1840 Mr. Stranahan removed to Newark, N. J., and engaged in railroad construction, in which he was exceedingly successful. By shrewdly investing a portion of his compensation in the stock of his various roads, he laid the foundation of a subsequent large fortune.

In 1844 he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided until his death, and with whose business interests he was intimately identified. Mr. Stranahan was always mindful of his duties as a citizen. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1848, and to Congress in 1854. In 1857, when the first Metropolitan Police Commission was organized, Mr. Stranahan became a member of the board. He was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1860, and urged the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He was also a member of the Convention of 1864, again voting for Mr. Lincoln, and later was a Lincoln and Johnson presidential elector. The cause of the Union received his ardent support during the war, and he was chosen to the position of president of the War Fund Committee of Brooklyn. His wife was at the same time president of the Woman's Relief Association. These organizations were of enormous service to the country. They not only raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Union cause, but performed a more notable service in rallying public opinion, encouraging enlistments, rendering aid to the volunteers and sustaining the Government in its efforts to carry on the war.

Since 1865 Mr. Stranahan has been identified with almost every important improvement in his adopted city. He was head of the Brooklyn Park Commission for twenty-two years, and to him, more than any other man, Brooklyn is indebted for Prospect Park, the Ocean Parkway, and Eastern Parkway, and the city's beautiful system of boulevards. His management of the park employees for twenty-one years was a practical exhibition of civil service reform, and, in recognition of his long and faithful public service, the citizens of Brooklyn erected, by public subscription, in 1891, a bronze statue of Mr. Stranahan, of heroic size, at the entrance to Prospect Park. He was one of the originators of the present Brooklyn Bridge, serving on its Board of Trustees from its inception to its completion. For twenty years he was president of the Union Ferry Company, and was the creator of the great Atlantic Docks, which are the most extensive and perfect work of their kind on the continent. For more than forty years he was the president, principal stockholder and manager of the affairs of the Atlantic Dock Company.

Mr. Stranahan was married in 1837 to Marianne Fitch, of Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y. This union brought them two children, one of whom, Mrs. Mary S. Croxson, survives. Mrs. Stranahan was active in patriotic enterprises during the war, and figured prominently in charitable,

religious and social circles for many years, until her death in 1866. In 1870 Mr. Stranahan married Miss Clara C. Harrison, a native of Massachusetts, who was well known through her interest in and connection with educational work, and later as an author and patron of education. She survives her husband, and is a trustee of Barnard College, vice-president of the Alumnae Association of her alma mater, Troy Female Seminary, the pioneer in the higher education of women, president of the State Charities Aid Association for Kings County, and Vice-President General for New York State of the Daughters of the Revolution. She was also Vice-President of the New York State Board of the Woman Managers for the Columbian Exposition.

For many years Mr. Stranahan has been one of the most active and useful members of the Chamber of Commerce, frequently representing it as a delegate to the National Board of Trade and other important business meetings. He retained an active interest in the business and political affairs of his city and country to the time of his death, at the advanced age of ninety years.

His long life has included the rise of his country from infancy to its present marvelous development and prosperity. Beginning as a poor boy on a farm, by his industry, honesty and ability, he raised himself to the first rank in the business world, and justly earned the title of the "FIRST CITIZEN" of his adopted city. A man of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, refined and cultivated, his business and public life free from the slightest blemish, he enjoyed the confidence and highest esteem of the community, and his career is an example to every American boy.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be adopted as the sense of the Chamber, and that a copy, duly attested by its officers, be sent to the family of Mr. Stranahan.

(A true copy.)

A. E. ORR, *President*.

GEO. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of The Fidelity and Casualty Company, of which Mr. Stranahan was a member, at a meeting of the board held September 21, 1898:

J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

Resolved, From time to time in the history of metropolitan communities some person comes to be recognized as a great force for good. This was true of Mr. Stranahan in a measure never, perhaps, excelled in our land.

Possessed of an intellect that was alert, forceful and far-seeing, of a temperament which never admitted discouragement, of engaging presence and qualities free from any taint of selfishness, he lived for more than fifty years in Brooklyn, giving such attention only to his personal affairs as was necessary for the care of investments, and pouring out the opulence of his strength for the benefit of the community. "So long as the city stands there will remain great monuments, the greatest it possesses, his constant memorials."

It is an old saying that a man is greater than his work. However noble were the things which became material under Mr. Stranahan's hands, we know that his conceptions were more than the fruition, that his aspirations for the city which he loved were wider than the results which he accomplished. It is an old saying, also, that the person works best whose duty is congenial. For Mr. Stranahan there was no special aptitude, but in all respects a singular symmetry of character and of qualities. He might well be likened to one of those ancient masterpieces of the builders' art, where no detail is so bold as to challenge the eye and in which magnitude is less appreciable because of the general harmony.

While it is right to speak thus of the qualities displayed by Mr. Stranahan on the stage of his broader usefulness, it is right also to make affectionate mention of the nature of the man, as it was exhibited in the associations of business life. He was a member of this Board for a long period. We found him always serene, always loyal, always helpful, always deferential, always gentle, with a certain sweetness. He was never in haste. He never failed to reach just conclusions and to state them clearly. We know of nothing which could have made his association with us more agreeable or of greater advantage.

Resolved, That these resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of Mr. Stranahan, in evidence of our appreciation of his memory and of our enduring sympathy in their loss.

Franklin E. Taylor, a member of the New England Society since 1880, died at his residence, No. 44 Pierrepont street, June 30, 1898.

Mr. Taylor was born in Chester, Mass., January 6, 1825. He came from New England Revolutionary stock, and was one of nine children—five sons and four daughters.

When fifteen years of age Mr. Taylor went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he engaged in the drygoods business as clerk. By steady application he was advanced until he became a partner of the late Thomas F. Plunkett, under the firm name of Plunkett & Taylor. Mr. Taylor was prominent in social and business circles in Pittsfield from 1848 to 1856. He was connected with the Fire Department and was active in the establishment of the Pittsfield Gas Company, and was its treasurer until he left the place. In 1851 Mr. Taylor married Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Rhodes, of Manlius, N. Y. In 1856 he removed to New York, residing there for a year. In 1857 he came to Brooklyn, which has been his home from that time until his death. On his arrival in New York Mr. Taylor became connected with the house of Lawrence, Clapp & Co., commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, a firm in which his uncle, Stillman S. Clapp, was a partner. His ability was such that he was soon admitted to partnership, the firm name being subsequently changed to its present style, Lawrence, Taylor & Co.

Mr. Taylor was widely known in the social and financial life of Brooklyn.

He was a trustee of the Franklin Trust Company, and of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and was closely associated with the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, becoming one of its supporting contributors. He was for over thirty years a member of the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry street, and long served as one of its trustees. Outside of his business connections he was best known as an earnest supporter of benevolent and philanthropic enterprises.

Mr. Taylor became interested in the Brooklyn Library at an early period of its existence. He was a staunch supporter and friend of this institution, subscribing to its building fund, and was a member of its Board of Directors for some ten years, from 1871 to 1880. Mr. Taylor was also a keen sportsman and enjoyed an outing for angling with great zest, frequently extending his fishing trips to the wilds of Canada. He was a member of the Restigouche Club, of the South Side, the Moisie River, and the Oquossoc Angling Clubs. He was also a member of the Essex County Country Club, of the Brooklyn Club, of the Hamilton Club, of the American Geographical Society, and of the Merchants' Club of New York.

Mr. Taylor was a merchant of high character, and was held in much esteem by his associates and a wide circle of business friends. Of genial disposition and courteous manner, his presence brought pleasure to all who met him in the various walks of life. Two sons, Frank R. and William A. Taylor, and two daughters, Mrs. William T. Lawrence and Mrs. Albert Douglas, Jr., survive him. Mr. William A. Taylor is a member of the firm of Lawrence, Taylor & Co.

William Vaughan Tupper, who has been a member of the New England Society since 1882, died at his home, No. 171 Clinton street, June 17, 1898. Mr. Tupper was born in Hallowell, Maine, June 8, 1835, where his boyhood was spent, and whence he came when his father removed to New York in 1852. Of strong commercial instincts, like so many of the natives of northern New England, Mr. Tupper was for many years active in the maritime and commercial circles and exchanges of the seaport metropolis. He was for a long time senior partner of the shipping firm of Tupper & Beattie, in Wall street, New York. His retirement from business some eight or ten years since was necessitated by failing health. An extended trip abroad, during which he visited, with his family, nearly all the European countries, as well as Egypt, in a measure restored his health. A keen observer and an interesting talker, he brought back from his trip a fund of entertainment and information in which his friends were glad to share. Few men have had such a rare faculty as he of recounting incidents of foreign travel, and his talks on Egypt, Greece, and Spain were of exceptional interest. His concise notes of travel were carefully written on the backs of mounted photographs, and these were classified and arranged in an elegant cabinet, designed and carved by Mr. Tupper himself. For many years wood-carving was his hobby, and his home is adorned with numerous exquisite productions of his own hand.

Mr. Tupper was for a long time a director of the Hamilton Club, and served as chairman of the committee on literature and art, in both of which fields he was eminently fitted for the place he filled. To art he gave much time and study. His wit and genial humor were widely appreciated, and the demand for his presence at dinners and various social gatherings was greater than he could, with due regard for health, supply.

By no means the least important of the many offices he filled were those he held in his relations with Plymouth Church. He was, since 1895, the president of Plymouth League, in which position he was, indeed, much more than president, for the large success and wide popularity of that association were largely due to the cheerful sacrifice of time and labor which he freely made for its welfare. To the idea of a social annex to the church for the promotion of mutual acquaintance and personal fellowship, which the organization cannot otherwise so well supply, he brought the practical experience of a business man, and only those who were to some extent associated with him in this work can appreciate the care and labor he expended in preparation for those delightful evenings, which passed so smoothly and quietly. Mr. Tupper was not less active in the regular work of the church. In the Bethel Mission he took a prominent part as teacher and as counselor, and his voice was familiar in the prayer meeting. In the councils of the church, and in its work, his services were in constant demand and were never denied. No man in Brooklyn, perhaps, had a larger circle of friends or was held in more cordial esteem. The personal affections existing for him were many and deep. The numerous and eloquent testimonials to his memory given after his death by many prominent in church and social circles, demonstrated how widespread and how deep a hold he had upon the hearts of his fellowmen.

The funeral services were held at the family residence, No. 171 Clinton street, and were conducted, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott, by the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and Rev. Howard S. Bliss, now of Montclair, N. J., but formerly assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, who spoke from the fullness of personal knowledge and personal affection concerning the character and work of Mr. Tupper in the church and in the community. Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond, who was long associated with Mr. Tupper in the work and the interests of Plymouth Church, also spoke feelingly of the services and fellowship of their departed comrade.

On motion of Mr. Benedict, the report was accepted and directed to be published in the next annual pamphlet issued by the Society.

Mr. Benedict proposed as a member of the Society, Mr.

Edward V. Hoyt, No. 113 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and, said nomination being seconded, Mr. Hoyt was unanimously elected.

Mr. Burr, on behalf of the Committee for the Nomination of Directors to serve for four years, named the following ticket :

A. E. LAMB,	FREDERIC A. WARD,
STEWART L. WOODFORD,	ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,
NORMAN S. DIKE.	

On motion of Mr. Benedict, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the above-named persons, as reported by Mr. Burr, as Directors for the ensuing year.

Unanimous consent being given, the Secretary cast a ballot as directed, and the gentlemen above named were declared elected.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

NORMAN S. DIKE,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES
AT THE
Nineteenth Annual Dinner of the New England
Society in the City of Brooklyn,
DECEMBER 21, 1898.

*To Celebrate the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Anniversary of
the Landing of the Pilgrims.*

The Nineteenth Annual Dinner of the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of Brooklyn was held in the Pouch Mansion, on Wednesday evening, December 21, 1898.

The President, Mr. William B. Davenport, presided. On his right were seated the Governor-elect, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V., Hon. St. Clair McKelway, Rev. Minot J. Savage, ex-President Robert D. Benedict, Rev. John P. Forbes, and the Representative of New York NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

On his left were seated ex-President Willard Bartlett, Capt. John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., ex-President Thomas S. Moore, the President of the St. Nicholas Society, and the President of the St. Patrick's Society.

The members of the Society and their guests were seated as follows :

TABLE B.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Cary, Mrs. John P. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Lowell, Miss Mary Lowell.

TABLE C.—Mr. and Mrs. James McKeen, Mr. J. Spencer Turner, Miss W. R. Lewis, Judge and Mrs. H. R. Steele, Mr. T. L. Frothingham.

TABLE D.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Doty, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Mrs. A. de F. Parsons.

TABLE E.—Mr. H. W. Maxwell, Miss Whiting, Mr. Charles A. Schieren, Miss Schieren, Mr. Willis L. Ogden, Miss Ogden, Mr. Willis O. Wood, Miss Maxwell.

TABLE F.—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Boody, Dr. J. W. Abernethy, Miss Carey, Mr. Charles E. Robertson, Miss Treat.

TABLE G.—Mr. and Mrs. Elijah R. Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius L. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. William H. B. Pratt, Col. William J. Byron, Mr. Sidney R. Kennedy.

TABLE H.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius B. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Omri F. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ludlum.

TABLE I.—Judge and Mrs. George B. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Duval, Mr. Charles H. Otis, Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway.

TABLE J.—Judge and Mrs. F. A. Ward, Judge and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. M. J. Savage, Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mr. Townsend Scudder.

TABLE K.—Mr. George H. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard, Jr., Miss Southard, Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Woodford, Mr. S. W. Eames, Mr. C. B. Davenport.

TABLE L.—Gen. and Mrs. George W. Wingate, Miss Louisa M. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marean, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, Mr. E. H. Hobbs.

TABLE M.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crittenden, Mrs. S. B. Crittenden, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ide.

TABLE N.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. Phillips Abbot, Miss E. B. Richardson.

TABLE O.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, Miss Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. Norman S. Dike, Mrs. Camden C. Dike.

TABLE P.—Mrs. Robert D. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustus Healy, Mr. Harrington Putnam, Mr. H. W. Wheeler, Prof. Charles H. Levermore, Mr. Albert A. Wray.

TABLE Q.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, Lt.-Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. John Woodruff, Judge Jesse Johnson, Mr. John S. Frothingham, Mr. John S. Praeger.

TABLE R.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Townsend Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Yallalee, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Treadwell.

TABLE S.—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haley, Mr. H. R. Heath, Mr. Albert G. Jennings, Mr. Abraham G. Jennings.

TABLE T.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. John Ditmas, Mr. F. A. Guild, Mr. I. S. Coffin, Mr. John A. Taylor.

TABLE U.—Mr. R. L. Scott, Mr. R. L. Scott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Nichols, Gen. and Mrs. S. F. Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Requa.

TABLE V.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leech, Mr. D. B. Dearborn.

TABLE W.—Mr. George W. Palmer, Mr. George H. Rowe, Mr. Fred. E. Crane, Mr. T. E. Hodgskin, Mr. John M. Ward, Mr. Herbert S. Worthley, Mr. Joseph A. Burr.

TABLE X.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Abram H. Dailey.

TABLE Y.—The Members of the Press.

MENU.

Small Blue Points.

SOUPS.

Clear Green Turtle.

Cream of Chicken.

RELISH.

Cromesqui of Pâté de Foie Gras.

Olives. Radishes. Celery.

Salt Almonds.

FISH.

Kennebec Salmon.

Cucumber Salad.

JOINTS.

Saddle of Canada Mutton.

Currant Jelly.

Filet of Beef with Fresh Mushrooms.

Parisienne Potatoes.

Boston Beans.

ENTRÉE.

Timbales, Maltaise.

PUNCH.

Priscilla.

GAME.

Quails on Toast.

Squabs with Water-Cress.

Romaine Salad.

DESSERT.

Ice Cream, Pilgrim.

Fancy Cakes.

Candied Fruits.

Fancy Mottoes.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

CHEESE.

Roquefort.

Gorgonzola.

COFFEE.

Wednesday, December 21, 1898.

P. MARESI.

FOREFATHERS, DAY.
SECOND
ANNIVERSARY DINNER
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY,
OF Brooklyn.

DECEMBER 22, 1848.

BILL OF FARE.

HOT DISHES.

Stewed Oysters, Oyster Patties,
Scalloped Oysters, Fried Oysters.
Pork and Beans.

COLD DISHES.

Alamode Beef, Roast Ducks,
Gelatine Turkeys, Partridges Jellied,
Roast Turkeys, Boiled Ham,
Roast Chickens, Boiled Tongue.
Chicken Salad, Lobster Salad.

RAW OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS.

Cranberry Sauce, Apple Sauce,
CURRANT JELLY.
PICKLES.
CELERY.

PUDDINGS AND PASTRY.

Indian Pudding, Mince Pies,
Apple Pies, Pumpkin Pies,
Charlotte Russe, Merangues,
Chantilly Cake, Blancmange,

JELLY.

Orange Ice, Raspberry Ice,
Lemon, Vanilla and Strawberry Ice Cream,
Oranges, | Grapes, | Apples,

LEMONADE.

Tea, | Coffee, | Chocolate.

J. & A. THOMPSON.

Grace was said by Rev. John P. Forbes.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. WM. B. DAVENPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen.:—We gather to-night to celebrate the 278th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and in so doing to testify to our admiration and our respect for the memory of our New England ancestors.

To you, our guests, who have kindly consented to lend your presence and to aid us in this commemorative festival, the New England Society in Brooklyn extends its appreciative thanks.

We have found before us to-night a menu card which serves to show the contrast between the commemoration of this anniversary in this city fifty years since and to-night.

It will be our privilege, before the evening is over, to have read a line from one who, as a young clergyman of this city, attended and spoke fifty years since, and who, but for the sorrows that have surrounded his household during the year that has past, would have been with us to-night.

When our Society gathered at its Springtide festival, the echo around the world of the guns of a Vermont Yankee had just been heard. Since then we have added the name of Admiral Dewey to a list, already illustrious, of our honorary members, and have received a cordial acceptance from him of our compliment.

To-night the reverberation of the guns of Dewey, Sampson, and Schley has passed away before the treaty of Paris, but the nearness of our late struggle, the far-reaching effects involved, and the presence here to-night of distinguished guests, who may say with pardonable pride, in speaking of the war, *pars quorum fui*, naturally leads us to consider how potently New England influence has been exerted in the struggle that has passed.

When the Blue and the Gray met in the struggle of the sixties it was indeed a question whether our country should become Puritan or Cavalier; how strongly the sentiments and

the influence of the one have dominated the other are, perhaps, best illustrated by the fact that a young lieutenant-general of twenty-eight, who served the Confederacy, this year wore the blue and led the soldiers of a common country.

One other incident related to me in the summer past, equally enforces the same proposition. In 1864, when the forts in Mobile Bay had surrendered, a young lieutenant of the Navy was directed to carry some of the prisoners who had been taken there to New Orleans. They were but boys, recruited from the neighboring city, and among them, when he started upon his voyage, he found one, not over sixteen, suffering evidently with serious fever. When he sought to learn his condition, whether from the results of illness or of disappointment, he could gather nothing from him. He placed him in a hammock, sent for the surgeon, and put beside him a Jacky to care for him. The next day when he revisited the prisoner of war, with feeble voice he asked, "Are you a Yankee?" "Oh, yes, indeed," said the officer. "I mean a real Yankee." "Yes, one of the worst; from Massachusetts," he replied. "I can't believe it," was the reply. New Orleans reached, the prisoners sent ashore, the incident passed from the mind of that young officer. But in 1878, returning on board the United States vessel "Plymouth" to that city again, he was informed by a junior officer, who had spent the night on shore, of the cordial reception that he had received, and of the fact that among the entertainers was a young captain of the Mobile Grays, who declared that to the kindness of a Yankee officer he owed his life. They met within a day or two, and when the naval officer asked the young soldier if he recalled the conversation, he embraced him and declared that his parents would never forgive him if, having found his preserver, he failed to take him to his home. Circumstances then prevented, but he subsequently paid a visit to Mobile, and, soon after the engagement before Santiago, one of the first letters of compliment received by Captain Cook, of the "Brooklyn," was from that captain of the Mobile Grays, who declared that he had never lost sight of the career and the service of his friend of younger

days, and thanked God that he was rendering his services now in the cause of a common country and a common flag.

No war was ever entered upon more purely in the interest of humanity than the conflict from which we have emerged.

The chivalrous knight, who passed from his dying hand to the dying soldier a cup of water, by that act of glorious humanity afforded an example and an influence that has lived for more than four centuries, and lifts the name of Sidney more than any feat of arms that he accomplished upon the field of Zutphen against the Spaniards.

A nation, following this example, in a few short months has changed the condition of ten million people. Whether there be any of us who have in the past opposed the expansion of territory, or believed in it, that question is no longer open for consideration. The task has fallen upon us of uplifting those committed to our care by the arbitrament of war, from the bondage in which they have been held. This is the work of peace, and, notwithstanding all of struggle and of sacrifice that the war may have occasioned, the task that lies before us is fully as hard. The commonwealths that stretch across our country to the vast Pacific's shore have been largely populated and strongly dominated by the sons and daughters of New England. There has been carried with abiding faith and courage throughout these States an unfaltering devotion to duty and to country. Even recreant Kansas has felt this influence anew, and we realize that by the regard that shall exist for the characteristics of our ancestors, who were reared among the granite hills and stony pasture lands of our loved fatherland, must come that sound citizenship, with an absolute adherence to an honest dollar, and an unswerving devotion to the flag, which will rightly shape the destiny of our new colonial dependencies. Never was it more needful that these influences, born of New England ideas, carried by the sons and daughters of New England, should continue in this broad land of ours to mould the thought and form the character of every citizen of the Union, that the day-star of a brighter future may dawn upon the islands that lie beyond the date-line of the Pacific.

We have with us to-night a goodly company of distinguished guests, from whom we shall have the opportunity of hearing words of wisdom and of wit, and so we'll pluck to-night the flowers that spring

"Upon the grave of buried time."

1780930

First Toast:

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The President.—May every one who is protected by the flag which floats above us, serf or slave, though he may have been, but freeman now, uphold the hands of him who represents the sovereignty of our Nation. [Drunk standing.]

Second Toast:

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

For many years we have been celebrating this day and looking at ourselves through Yankee eyes.

To-night it is to be given us to see ourselves as others see us. We have with us one of whom it may be said, to paraphrase the epitaph in the Welsh churchyard:

A Dutchman born, at Harvard bred,
In Cuba traveled, but not yet dead.

In response to this toast, I have the honor of introducing Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

ADDRESS OF HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The gentleman on my right, with the unmistakably Puritan name of McKelway, in the issue of the *Eagle* to-night alluded to me as a Yankee-ized Hollander. I am a middling good Yankee. I always felt that at these dinners of the New England Society, to which I come a trifle more readily than to any other like affairs, I and the president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who is also invariably in attendance, represent, what you would say, the victims tied to the wheels of the Roman chariot of triumph.

1827-28

You see I am half Irish myself, and, as I told a New England Senator with whom I am intimate, when he remarked that the Dutch had been conquered by the New Englanders, that "the Irish have avenged us."

I want to say to you seriously, and, singularly enough, right along the lines of the admirable speech made by your President, a few words on the day we celebrate and what it means.

As the years go by, this nation will realize more and more that the year that has just passed has given to every American the right to hold his head higher as a citizen of the great Republic, which has taken a long stride forward toward its proper place among the nations of the world. I have scant sympathy with this mock humanitarianism, a mock humanitarianism which is no more alien to the spirit of true religion than it is to the true spirit of civilization, which would prevent the great, free, liberty and order-loving races of the earth from doing their duty in the world's waste spaces because there must needs be some rough surgery at the outset. I do not speak simply of my own country. I hold that throughout the world every man who strives to be both efficient and moral, and neither quality is worth anything without the other, that every man should realize that it is for the interests of mankind to have the higher supplant the lower life. Small indeed is my sympathy with those people who bemoan the fact, sometimes in prose, sometimes in even weaker verse, that the champions of civilization and of righteousness have overcome the champions of barbarism or of an outworn tyranny, whether the conflict be fought by the Russian heralds of civilization in Turkestan, by the English champion of the higher life in the Eastern world, or by the men who upheld the Stars and Stripes as they freed the people of the tropic islands of the sea from the mediæval tyranny of Spain.

I do not ask that you look at this policy from a merely national standpoint, although if you are good Americans you must look from the national standpoint first. I ask that you look at it from the standpoint of civilization, from the standpoint of righteousness, and realize that it is better

for the men who are as yet ages behind us in the struggle upward that they be helped upward, and that it does not cease to be better for them, merely because it is better for us also. As I say, cast aside the selfish view. Consider whether or not it is better that the brutal barbarism of northern Asia should be supplanted by the civilization of Russia, which has not yet risen to what we of the Occident are proud to claim as our standard, but which, as it stands, is tens of centuries in advance of that of the races it supplants. Again, from the standpoint of the outsider, look at the improvement worked by the Englishmen in all the islands of the sea and all the places on the dark continents where the British flag has been planted; seriously consider the enormous, the incalculable betterment that comes at this moment to ninety-five per cent. of the people who have been cowering under the inconceivably inhuman rule of Mahdism in the Soudan because it has been supplanted by the reign of law and of justice. I ask you to read the accounts of the Catholic missionary priests, the Austrian priests who suffered under Mahdism, to read in their words what they have suffered under conditions that have gone back to the stone age in the middle of the nineteenth century. Then you will realize that the Sirdar and his troops were fighting the battle of righteousness as truly as ever it was fought by your ancestors and mine two or three or four centuries ago.

I think you can now understand that I admire what other nations have done in this regard, and, therefore, that you will believe that I speak with sincerity when I speak of what we ourselves have done. Thank heaven that we of this generation, to whom was denied the chance of taking part in the greatest struggle for righteousness that this century has seen, the great civil war, have at least been given the chance to see our country take part in the world movement that has gone on around about us. Of course it was partly for our own interest, but it was also largely a purely disinterested movement. It is a good thing for this nation that it should be lifted up beyond simply material matters. It is a good thing for us that we should have interests outside of our own borders. It is a good thing for us

that we must look outward; that we must consider more than the question of exports and imports; that we must consider more than whether or not in one decade we have increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the average rate of increase in wealth or not. It is a good thing that we of this nation should keep in mind, and should have vividly brought before us the fact to which your ancestors, Mr. President and members of this Society, owe their greatness; that while it pays a people to pay heed to material matters, it pays infinitely better to treat material as absolutely second to moral considerations. I am glad for the sake of America that we have seen the *American Army and the American Navy driving the Spaniard from the Western world*. I am glad that the descendants of the Puritan and the Hollander should have completed the work begun, when Drake and Hawkins and Frobisher singed the beard of the King of Spain, and William the Silent fought to the death to free Holland. I am glad we did it for our own sake, but I am infinitely more glad because we did it to free the people of the islands of the sea and tried to do good to them.

I have told you why I am glad, because of what we have done. Let me add my final word as to why I am anxious about it. We have driven out the Spaniards. This did not prove for this nation a very serious task. Now we are approaching the really serious task. Now it behooves us to show that we are capable of doing infinitely better the work which we blame the Spaniards for doing so badly; and woe to us unless we do show not merely a slight but a well-nigh immeasurable improvement! We have assumed heavy burdens, heavy responsibilities. I have no sympathy with the men who cry out against our assuming them. If this great nation, if this nation with its wealth, with its continental vastness of domain, with its glorious history, with its memory of Washington and Lincoln, of its statesmen and soldiers and sailors, the builders and the wielders of commonwealths, if this nation is to stand cowering back because it is afraid to undertake tasks lest they prove too formidable, we may well suppose that the decadence of our race has begun. No; the tasks are difficult, and all the more

for that reason let us gird up our loins and go out to do them. But let us meet them, realizing their difficulty ; not in a spirit of levity, but in a spirit of sincere and earnest desire to do our duty as it is given us to see our duty. Let us not do it in the spirit of sentimentality, not saying we must at once give universal suffrage to the people of the Philippines—they are unfit for it. Do not let us mistake the shadow for the substance. We have got to show the practical common sense which was combined with the fervent religion of the Puritan ; the combination which gave him the chance to establish here that little group of commonwealths which more than any others have shaped the spirit and destiny of this nation ; we must show both qualities.

Gentlemen, if one of the islands which we have acquired is not fit to govern itself, then we must govern it until it is fit. If you cannot govern it according to the principles of the New England town meeting—because the Philippine Islander is not a New Englander—if you cannot govern it according to these principles, then find out the principles upon which you can govern it, and apply those principles. Fortunately, while we can and ought with wisdom to look abroad for examples, and to profit by the experience of other nations, we are already producing, even in this brief period, material of the proper character within our own border, men of our own people, who are showing us what to do with these islands. A New Englander, a man who would be entitled to belong to this Society, a man who is in sympathy with all that is best and most characteristic of the New England spirit, both because of his attitude in war and of his attitude toward civic morality in time of peace, is at present giving us a good object lesson in administering those tropic provinces. I allude to my former commander, the present Governor-General of Santiago, Major-General Leonard Wood. General Wood has before him about as difficult a task as man could well have. He is now entrusted with the supreme government of a province which has been torn by the most hideously cruel of all possible civil wars for the last three years, which has been brought down to a con-

dition of savage anarchy, and from which our armies, when they expelled the armies of Spain, expelled the last authoritative representatives of what order there still was in the province. To him fell the task of keeping order, of preventing the insurgent visiting upon the Spaniard his own terrible wrongs, of preventing the taking of that revenge which to his wild nature seemed eminently justifiable, the preserving of the rights of property, of keeping unharmed the people who had been pacific, and yet of gradually giving over the administration of the island to the people, who had fought for its freedom, just as fast as, and no faster than, they proved that they could be trusted with it. He has gone about that task, devoted himself to it, body and soul, spending his strength, his courage and perseverance, and in the face of incredible obstacles he has accomplished very, very much.

Now, if we are going to administer the government of the West Indian Islands which we have acquired, and the Philippines, in a way that will be a credit to us and to our institutions, we must see that they are administered by the General Woods. We have got to make up our minds that we can only send our best men there; that we must then leave them as largely unhampered as may be. We must exact good results from them, but give them a large liberty in the methods of reaching these results. If we treat those islands as the spoil of the politician, we shall tread again the path which Spain has trod before, and we shall show ourselves infinitely more blameworthy than Spain, for we shall sin against the light, seeing the light.

The President says that this is New England doctrine. So it is. It is Dutch doctrine, too. It is the doctrine of sound Americanism, the doctrine of common sense and common morality. I am an expansionist. I am glad we have acquired the islands we have acquired. I am not a bit afraid of the responsibilities which we have incurred; but neither am I blind to how heavy those responsibilities are. In closing my speech, I ask each of you to remember that he cannot shove the blame on others entirely if things go wrong.

This is a government by the people, and the people are to blame ultimately if they are misrepresented, just exactly as much as if their worst passions, their worst desires are represented; for in the one case it is their supineness that is represented exactly as in the other case it is their vice. Let each man here strive to make his weight felt on the side of decency and morality. Let each man here make his weight felt in supporting a truly American policy, a policy which decrees that we shall be free and shall hold our own in the face of other nations, but which decrees also that we shall be just, and that the peoples whose administration we have taken over shall have their condition made better and not worse by the fact that they have come under our sway.

The President :—A year since we had hoped to have the pleasure of hearing from a distinguished divine of the adjacent borough. We were not then fortunate enough, but it was a case of deferred pleasure, and we have with us to-night that distinguished gentleman, who will respond to the toast “The Pilgrims and the Life of To-day,” the Rev. Minot J. Savage.

ADDRESS OF REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE.

Mr. President and Members of the New England Society :—A year ago I was to have had the pleasure of meeting you and of being one of the speakers of the evening; but when the time for the dinner came I was in the condition of the three speakers who are unable to be with us to-night, though it was not the grip that detained me, but another form of illness. I can sympathize with Colonel Roosevelt, for he told me early in the evening that he would be forced to leave as soon as he had finished speaking, to attend another dinner; I shall have to go as soon as I am through; but I told the Colonel that there was one thing I intended to say that I wished him to hear, and, at his suggestion, I told him what it was. I said to him: “I want to speak to you a solemn word of warning. If you keep on in the course in which you have begun, recklessly, imprudently doing what you think is right, if you keep on

paying no heed to those who advise you to be politic, and if you maintain your present independent position, persistently and obstinately, the first thing you know you will land in the White House. If you wish to find the quiet oblivion of the average politician, begin to be politic and shrewd, and be afraid of differing with or offending anybody."

That is what I told him. But how glad I am that we have a man like him for Governor. Speaker Reed has defined a statesman as a politician who is dead. I think that a statesman is a man who is willing to take one step forward at a time, who does not throw all away because he cannot get everything at once. The hand of Tammany might not be on us to-night if the independent voters of this city had not been willing to throw away all because they could not have everything they desired.

Artemus Ward once wrote a letter to *Punch*, in which he said that it was not a bad thing for a humorous paper to have a joke in it once in a while. So it might not be a bad thing for somebody to refer to the Pilgrims at a dinner of the New England Society.

For my part, I really believe that it was too bad the Pilgrims landed where they did. It was a blunder, anyway; for they really intended to go to Virginia, though Virginia at that time had a very bad meaning. It seems to me that they should have landed further down. However, perhaps it is providential that the Pilgrims landed where they did. Otherwise I do not believe that New England would ever have been inhabited. It would have been left to the Indians and the polar bear, the only natural inhabitants. I am a Maine-born man, but I can't stand the winter up there. In summer it is grand. If the Pilgrims had settled in a place more favorable for living than they did, we should not have any New England Society at all. The Pilgrims are to be looked upon as a kind of seed which needed to be scattered over the world. So, perhaps, it was providential that they settled in a country which their children were sure to leave, and carry their ideas all over the land.

And now just a word about the Pilgrims themselves. I

sat beside a distinguished American, who now adorns a high position abroad, when he addressed the New England Society in Manhattan. The speakers of the evening had mixed inextricably the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and I asked this man how many people did he believe fully knew the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and he answered, "Very few." Now the fact is that it was the Pilgrim and not the Puritan idea that has leavened and civilized and given character to this land. The Pilgrims were come-outers and the Puritans were stay-iners. I want to be corrected if I am wrong, but I believe that no institution ever reformed itself from the inside. It is the come-outers who cause reformations. The Pilgrims were more than tolerant. I do not wish to be tolerated. It is an assumption of superiority on the part of a person when he proposes to permit and then to hold his own belief. The Pilgrims were more than tolerant. They recognized equal rights.

I wish to confess to you that I was opposed to the war. I fought it just as long as I could. I had a feeling that what we wanted in Cuba might have been reached without war. I am not sure now but what it might have been. Had any one proposed to buy the Island of Cuba and give it to the Cubans, the proposition would have been regarded as simply preposterous. Yet, substantially the same result has been reached, and we have spent not only two or three times as much in actual money, but precious lives as well. But that is human nature, and practical statesmanship has to deal with human nature and not with ideas. Once we entered into that war, every patriotic American wanted to fight it through as quickly and successfully as possible. We have taken Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii. That matter is settled. As to the Philippines, it is only a question as to whether we are going to take another bite out of the same slice of bread. In fact, it is now only a question of detail.

When people say that we must be governed by the past, it is my inclination to ask, Why? I have a great deal of respect for James Monroe from what I know about him, which is not

a great deal. But because Mr. Monroe evolved a certain doctrine which has come to be called by his name, which served its purpose when he lived and under the circumstances surrounding that time, is that any reason why we should live by that doctrine years and years after that time? I think no man excels me in admiration and love for General Washington ; but I do not believe that even his farewell address was infallibly inspired. I do not quite see why it should absolutely determine our policy to-day. Are we forever to be governed by what is past? We are too much ruled by the dead, not only in politics but in religion. Conditions change as the world grows. If we are ever to get nearer the millennium, we must get there by a series of changes and not by forever following precedents. Suppose the Constitution of the United States did not contemplate the government of the Philippines, nor make any provision for it. Was the Constitution made for the people of America, or were the people of America made for the Constitution? If the Constitution of the United States does not fit our purposes as they are to-day, let us improve the Constitution. If a certain set of facts confront us to-day, let us not think that we must pause because precedent in our history offers no suggestion. Let us move forward and not backward. I deny, positively, the proposition that we are not as competent to deal with conditions to-day as the framers of our Constitution were competent to deal with the conditions of their day. I resent it as an imputation against the wisdom and the patriotism of my country and of its people. I hold that they are perfectly competent to manage any matters that confront them. It is unworthy of us to be discouraged because there is a little political corruption and chicanery going on.

Fifty years ago England was in a much worse condition. I do not say that colonial expansion has purified British politics; but I do say that purification has gone on, step by step, with that expansion. England is the greatest colonial power in the world. Not a single step has been taken by her, whatever may have been its first intent, that has not been for the good of the world and the uplifting of civilization. Whether we shall own

Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, is a matter of secondary importance. The matter of prime importance is the work which may be done by a mutual understanding and co-operation on the part of the English-speaking people of the world. I do not care whether it amounts to a treaty or simply to an understanding, so that it be a practical understanding. I do believe that we ought to do everything we possibly can to cement the bonds of interest, kinship and friendship between England and America. This is no mere matter of sentiment. I look down the avenues of the future and see the history of this planet as it is to be, and I see the danger that threatens the principles represented by the Pilgrim and dear to every American heart. He is false to his country and false to the hopes of the world who foments discord between the mother country and the daughter country this side the sea.

Let England and America combine, and they can hold the destiny of this little planet in their hands. No nation would dare to go to war; to trample on another nation; to defy the rights of civilization; to undertake any questionable scheme if England and America together should cry "Halt!" We can control the world. And that we may control the world, I believe it would be well if we had a foothold in the tropics and the Pacific. I, for one, believe that we ought to stand behind England, with men and guns if necessary, and say "Hands off the Orient!" to all the world. There should be an open China, not absorbed by Russia. Napoleon said, and perhaps he made a mistake only in his figures and not in the facts, "In fifty years Europe will be either republican or Cossack." In Russia the ruler is not only emperor but pope, and worshiped by his ignorant people. He controls one-sixth of the human race. Between the ideals represented by Russia and the Pilgrim idea, which we represent and which is represented in England to-day, there is a duel threatening. I believe there should be no petty quarreling over minor matters now. There should be entire co-operation of the English-speaking races when the great duel comes. There should be one warm, generous, enthusiastic and splendid co-operation in the interest of the future civilization of the world.

Now, if you will pardon me again, I have here two or three verses of my own that have been published a dozen times, set to music several times, and yet I find, every once in a while, somebody so benighted that he has not read them. So, if you will forgive me, I will read them; because they fittingly represent, or at least represent—whether fittingly or not—what I believe to be the ideal of our country:

THE AMERICAN SONG.

What song shall America sing,
 Young heir of the elder world,
 Whose knee ne'er bent to a tyrant king,
 Whose banner defeat ne'er furled?
 A song for the brave and the free!
 No echo of ancient rhyme;
 But a shout of hope for the day to be,
 The light of the coming time!

From the dark lowlands of the past,
 Swelling loud o'er the victim's cries,
 The hero's shout sweeps up the blast
 Where wounded freedom dies.
 The drum's dull beat and the trumpet's blare
 From the far-off years are heard;
 But the pæan of kings is man's despair,
 And the hope of the world deferred.

'Tis the song of the free we sing!
 Of a good time not yet born,
 Where each man of himself is king;
 Of a day whose gladsome morn
 Shall see the earth beneath our feet,
 And a fair sky overhead;
 When those now sad shall find life sweet,
 And none shall hunger for bread.

Sing then our American song!
 'Tis no boast of triumphs won
 At the price of another's wrong,
 Or of foul deeds foully done.
 We fight for the wide world's right,
 To enlarge life's scope and plan,
 To flood the earth with hope and light,
 To build the kingdom of man!

The President:—A letter will be read to you from the Rev. Dr. Storrs, by Mr. Justice Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation to Speakers, and he will explain to you the reason of the absence of several speakers of the evening.

The Hon. Willard Bartlett then said: "*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen* :—During the long, dreary winter that followed the landing of the Pilgrims, they had to contend against not only the arrows of the enemy, but the arrows of disease. As a descendant of the Pilgrims, this morning, when I received three letters from gentlemen who had positively accepted our invitation to speak here to-night, I felt that I was the victim of the arrows of disease. The grip kept General Woodford from being here. The grip kept Captain Mahan from being here, and the grip kept Captain Clayton from being here. Now, I feel somewhat sensitive about this matter, because when the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn sends out its invitation to its members to come to this feast it sends with it a representation and statement that certain persons will be here to address them. And I felt very sensitive when I found that this evening three of the persons who had positively promised to be here, and who, I have no doubt, would have been here were it not for illness, had failed us, and, therefore, I deemed it proper to make this explanation. We did not intend to deceive you; we have not deceived you in regard to Colonel Roosevelt, in regard to the Rev. Mr. Savage, in regard to Captain Bartlett, who will presently speak.

"My disappointment was accentuated when, in addition to these three letters, I received an additional note from Lord Herschell, who has been here for the last few weeks endeavoring to cement the amity between Great Britain and the United States of America. He assured me that when he received the invitation a few weeks ago he laid it aside, hoping to be here, but only took it up yesterday. He stated that if the note had been attended to the day previous he might have been able to accept, but, under the circumstances, he would not be able to reach New York City in time to attend the dinner.

"You notice a reprint on the menu from the *Brooklyn Eagle* of that date of an account of a New England dinner given in Brooklyn fifty years ago, where young Dr. Storrs spoke in public for the first time. Having obtained, through the courtesy of your President, Mr. Davenport, a copy of the paper in which this speech was reported, I sent it to Dr. Storrs with the urgent request that he would, if possible, be present with us to-night. And I received this letter from him, which I will read, with your assent :

80 PIERREPONT STREET,)
 BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 10, 1898. }

MY DEAR JUDGE BARTLETT:—In looking over the copy of the *Eagle* of December 23, 1848, which you kindly sent me, and which I herewith return, I find that I am probably the only one of those then making addresses at the New England dinner who is still living in Brooklyn—perhaps the only one who has not passed on, with Dr. Cox, Mr. Beecher, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Humphrey, and the others into the silent land. I well remember the pleasant occasion, with its eloquence and fun, its high tone of feeling and speech, its festive cheer, and the large and lovely company of ladies, which give it charm and distinction, and which excited the unconcealed envy of the visiting delegates from the New York Society; and while I cannot but be saddened at the thought that so many of those then eminent in Brooklyn are no more with us, I still rejoice to recognize the fact that out of the spirit and the culture, represented at that early time by those active in the Society, has come so much of what to-day makes the city glad and proud. I hope, and doubt not, that the Society as now organized will carry forward the same influence which marked it at the beginning, and will always honor, by works as by words, those fathers of New England, to whom not that district only, but these cities, other states, the nation at large, owe so dear and constant a debt. I should be very glad to accept the attractive invitation by the Directors of the Society, forwarded by you, and take personal part with them in the coming celebration, if that were at all possible to me. But the heavy and repeated griefs which the present year has brought to my household and myself entirely unfit me for any share in the jubilant exercises by the brilliant assembly which you will gather. I shall be with you in spirit, in all that is reverent toward the past or hopeful for the future, but my only proper place that evening must be at home. With great and constant regard,

Ever faithfully yours,

RICHARD S. STORRS.

The President.:—The audience, after singing the hymn "America," will listen to Captain John R. Bartlett, of the United States Navy.

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

Fourth Toast:

"HOW WE WATCHED THE ENEMY."

The President.:—If rumor is to be believed, there is nothing, outside of a bargain day, that ladies take more interest in than an intelligence office. But there was an entirely different sort of intelligence office during the war, a Bureau of Naval Intelligence, ably presided over by one of the members of the Navy of the United States, whom it is our pleasure and good fortune to have with us to-night, Captain John R. Bartlett, who will tell us "How We Watched the Enemy."

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the New England Society.:—I want to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in asking me here to-night, and for the pleasure you have given me in meeting your new Governor, though I had the honor once before of declining to be the guest of a New England Society. It was in Charleston, South Carolina. I was in command of the "Puritan." It was on Washington's Birthday. I got talking with an ex-Confederate Colonel; he

wanted to know whether I had fired on him or not. He said that he undertook to run the blockade, was captured, and taken to Charleston, Massachusetts. I said, "Oh, I see now why you belong to the New England Society."

In the letter I got to come here, I was told that I should meet some of the Navy who were at the front. I wanted very much to go myself, but was kept in Washington all the time; and I wanted to hear from some of the officers who were there as to what had been going on there. When I was in command of the "Puritan," I had sometimes to make a speech, as Captain of the "Puritan," in relation to New England days and the Puritans. I read up Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," and I was very much impressed with Miles Standish's instruction to John Alden. He says to him:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla, the loveliest maiden of Plymouth,
Say that a blunt old Captain, a man not of words, but of actions,
Offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier.
Not in these words, you know, but this in short is my meaning:
I am a maker of war, and not a maker of phrases."

I was in hopes that some of the warriors would be here to-night and we would hear some of them. During this war I have been "a maker of phrases," but in order to get them off I wanted a stenographer close by me, and the telegraph. Then I could get them off pretty fast. That was my business during the war. I wish that some of those whose names I see before me were here to speak for the Navy. But since I have begun to quote Longfellow, I am rather impressed with what Priscilla said to John Alden: "Speak for yourself, John." And I think that the Navy has spoken pretty well for itself.

I am to tell you about watching for the enemy. In England we have watched for the Spanish a good many years, but during the time of the Spanish Armada, there was a play in which one of the characters was made to say, apropos of the Spanish Armada, "The Spanish fleet thou canst not see, because it's not in sight." And that was our trouble. A year before the war with Spain, the plan of a Coast Signal Service was gotten up in Washington by a board of

officers, and when war was imminent the matter was turned over to Captain Goodrich, of the War College, and he was told to go ahead and make some plan for a Coast Signal Service for watching the enemy. He adopted this system of the year before. I was down at Montauk Point when the Rough Riders were there. I called on Colonel Roosevelt. He said: "Haven't the Navy done gloriously? Wherever they went they have gone in and done just right. Everything was ready." I said, "Yes; do you know how it was made possible?" He said, "No." I said, "You made it possible when you were Secretary of the Navy; gave us a start, and we have been going right on from that." The same way with this Coast Signal Service that I took charge of. When we knew that there was going to be war we started this thing off and said, "Let's be ready for it." Captain Goodrich went and saw the Naval Militia, and on the twenty-second of April telegraphed to man the Coast Signal Stations from Maine to Florida, and in twenty-four hours after April 22d there were thirty-six stations established along our coast, manned with the Naval Militia, with spy-glasses ready to watch for the enemy. The Secretary sent for me and asked me to take charge of it. He said, "Do you think this is worth while to have this?" I said, "You have started it." He said, "Do you think it necessary?" I said: "No, I don't think it is necessary; but I should say that the Spaniards are not coming over here, anyway. But there are women and men who do think that they are coming over here to destroy your cities and towns. When the women know that their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons are down on the coast with spy-glasses, and with the telegraph running into the Department to report it, the moral effect will be all sufficient." When I took charge I went over and told them to turn over everything; all the Life Saving stations; and had 2,500 men at work from Bar Harbor to Galveston; put wires into all these stations, and had telegraphic and telephonic communication from Bar Harbor to Galveston almost continuously, so that nothing could move or approach the coast for 3,000 miles that I would not know it at once at my office in

Washington. That was made possible, as I said, by the assistance of the Secretary of the Navy in starting it. I was only in Washington to receive their requests for what they wanted; but it was the Naval Militia officers who had been drilling for five or six years, learning the International Code and learning telegraphy, so that, if the men saw anything, they could telegraph it and I would know it in the office within five minutes. These people that I had were from all sorts and conditions of life. I had lawyers, doctors, professors, rich men, poor men. They went down there out of patriotism, went out on exposed and isolated places away from anywhere, under one chief quartermaster, on some point where there was no communication, although I bought several bicycles for outlying stations. I bought horses and wagons for Montauk. I wanted to telegraph to Montauk, one day—we had just opened the line so that we could telegraph. They told me, "Your head operator there is Professor of Electricity in Columbia College—Quartermaster." I got a note from the quartermaster, one day, wanting to know if he could have his yacht there in the harbor.

In order to have this Signal Service effective and up-to-date, it was necessary to know what to observe. I had taken charge, at the breaking out of the war, of the Intelligence Office, and was known as the Chief Intelligence Officer of the line. I saw in the paper that Captain Bartlett had been placed in charge of the Intelligence Office. I said, "Why didn't you put in more than that?" In my own town—and I owned part of the paper, too—they said, "What kind is it?" I said, "The same as they have in the department stores." That evening I met some ladies. They said, "We have been discussing, this afternoon, wondering what you have taken charge of." One lady said, "It is where men go to enlist." About twenty years ago we started this office of naval intelligence in Washington to find out about everybody else. We have there the plan of every ship in the world, a photograph of every ship in the world, and how many guns there are on every ship, how much coal she carries, and we know every minute where she is. We keep trace of her when she moves from one port to another.

We know all about all the navies, ports, and harbors of the world. So it is necessary, if we are going to have an efficient Signal Service, to know what to watch for. It seems that everything was referred to me, as the Chief Signal Officer, and if I could not attend to it I used to shove it off on another officer. We had a book of photographs of all the ships, so that we could see what they looked like in the water. I knew, as Intelligence Officer, that no Spanish ships would come over. But we used to send messages, and I used to make them report everything there was. A young signal officer wanted to know when the war would be over. I said it would be over the 1st of August. He used to quizz me about it—although I knew it about a week before, as Chief of the Intelligence Office.

I also had charge of the Secret Service. The President gave me \$50,000, and by and by I knew so much that I did not dare tell anybody. In one of the papers I saw an account of a young man going through Spain with young Weyler, the son of General Weyler; dining with him and then dining with Weyler. Somebody said what a good thing it would have been to have had somebody after him all the time during the war. We knew all the time all about that. The papers did not, but we knew in the navy at all times where the Spaniards were. I felt pretty bad. I saw a good deal of smoke during our Civil War. We had lots of smoke and lots of smell of powder. I said to myself, "Here I have not been down to the front, and have not smelled any powder." But when they come back now and remind me of it I do not think it is bad. I carry with me this piece of smokeless powder. I saw this the last time I was at Indian Head. They were experimenting there for the Russian navy. They had a lot of this in a band-box, and wanted it weighed before it went into the gun. They put it on the scales. We put in half the weight of powder of the shell. We were firing shells of thirty-seven pounds. We put in seventeen pounds. Then we went and fired the twelve-inch guns and put in 425 pounds. But, as I say, I have not seen any smoke. But if you are not frightened at all, I will light it.

(The powder was ignited and burned without smoke.)

It is so; when I saw this 425 pounds of powder go off there was no smoke. So I have not felt so bad as I otherwise would.

The President :—The audience will rise now, and join in singing the Doxology:

“Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him, all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.”

MINUTE UPON THE DEATH OF JOHN WINSLOW,
PREPARED BY ROBERT D. BENEDICT, ESQ.

In the death of John Winslow, which occurred at his residence in Brooklyn, on the 18th day of October, 1898, the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of Brooklyn has sustained a loss which cannot be repaired. It is but a slight recognition of the indebtedness of the Society to him, that the Society should prepare and issue a special memorial of his services to it, and a brief sketch of his life.

John Winslow was born on the 21st day of October, 1825, in Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y. His father was Eleazor Robbins Winslow. His mother's maiden name was Ann Corbett. He was descended from good New England stock, being in the seventh generation from Kenelm Winslow, who was younger brother of Edward Winslow, the Governor in 1644 of the Plymouth Colony. While he was an infant his father removed to Massachusetts. He passed his school days at Newton Center and in Holliston Academy, and having been fitted for college at Phillips Academy, he entered Brown University. He remained there only two years, when he left, without graduation, to enter the Harvard Law School, at which he graduated with honor, having gained a prize for a thesis "On the Responsibility of a Principal for the Acts and Representations of his Agent," for which he was complimented by Prof. Parsons.

His elder brother, D. C. Winslow, was then engaged in the practice of the law here in Brooklyn.

This naturally brought the young graduate to this city, to whose municipal life he afterwards gave so much of his time and thought. He entered his brother's office and was admitted to the Kings County Bar in 1852. The next year, when General H. B. Duryea became District Attorney of the county, Mr. Winslow was selected as Assistant District Attorney, and rendered good service in that office.

The question whether Williamsburgh should be consolidated with Brooklyn, which consolidation was accomplished on January 1, 1855, was a prominent and disturbing problem; and to the questions arising out of that consolidation, Mr. Winslow gave great attention, both before its accomplishment and afterwards during the term of office of the first Mayor of the consolidated city, George Hall, by whom he was selected to fill the post of Corporation Counsel, which he filled with sagacity and ability. His services were so acceptable that in 1859 he was elected as District Attorney of the county, and held that office for three years.

At the close of his term as District Attorney, he returned to the practice of the law, and in 1866 he formed a partnership with Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott. Their offices were in New York City, but their Brooklyn business was large and important. In 1873 Mr. Winslow was nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court by the Republican party, of which he had been an active member since its formation, but the Democratic majority in the judicial district was too strong to be overcome. The following year, however, he was appointed by Governor Dix to fill a vacancy in the office of the District Attorney of Kings County, and again he filled the office with success and to the public satisfaction.

In 1882 he removed his office to Brooklyn, and there continued the practice of the law till his death.

Mr. Winslow's literary tastes led him to historical study, naturally in relation to New England. He delivered many addresses on such subjects, two of which were published, viz., one on the trial of John Horne Tooke for treason in having expressed sympathy with the American side of the Battle of Lexington, and one on Shay's Rebellion.

But his activities were by no means confined to the practice of the law and to the duties of political office, or the pleasures of historical research. He entered warmly into other matters which have had great influence in the social and literary life of Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society in 1864; was for many years its

home corresponding secretary and also a director. He was chairman of the committee which selected the motto engraved on the seal of that society, "*Historia Testis Temporum*," and is understood to have suggested it. He was one of the original members of the Hamilton Club, and his presence at that club was frequent and always welcomed. He was a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and had been president of the Republican League of Brooklyn.

But it is of Mr. Winslow's connection with our own Society that we should make especial mention. He was one of its original incorporators in 1880; was one of its directors from that time till his death; was its first vice-president, and its president in 1887 and 1888. During his whole connection with the Society his interest in it never flagged. Whether for securing members to fill up the gaps in its membership which death is continually making, or for securing fit orators to speak on what he felt was the principal social event of the year, the Annual Dinner of the Society, or in inducing the presence of an appropriate audience to listen to the eloquence which has made those dinners memorable, or in making arrangements for the interest and pleasantness of the May festivals, Mr. Winslow thought no amount of his time too much to give, and a success in either of the particulars mentioned was to him a cause for deep satisfaction. In all deliberations as to measures by which the prosperity of the Society might be made more permanent and better assured, the Society was always sure of his heartiest interest, and his most thoughtful judgment. And in devising such measures, his mind was always fruitful. And all that he did for the Society was done freely and gladly, because he felt the value, not only to himself but to the community, of New England influences, and of the New England spirit, and rejoiced to find the Society ministering to a better knowledge of New England history and a better appreciation of those influences. He loved the Society and took pride in it.

It is little for us to say that we shall greatly miss his presence and his active assistance. Few, if any, have done so

much for the Society as he did. Few, if any, deserve to be held in longer and more affectionate remembrance than he.

His simple and quiet funeral was at the South Congregational Church, on Thursday afternoon. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, assisted by Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, of which church Mr. Winslow was a member for several years.

His remains were interred at West Newtonville, Mass.

We print below the remarks made by Dr. Lyman at the funeral. Their fullness and accuracy have made it unnecessary for us to say here many things which we should have otherwise felt bound to say.

We regret not being able to reprint also the remarks of Dr. Abbott, which were singularly appropriate and excellent.

NOTES OF ADDRESS AT FUNERAL OF JOHN WINSLOW,
SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, THURSDAY,
OCT. 20, 1898, BY REV. ALBERT
J. LYMAN, D.D., PASTOR.

A part of the dignity of death is the community of sentiments that it creates among the living, so that in its solemn shadow all men find themselves drawn together, from whatever variety of position and avocation, in one common attitude and office of respectful memorial and of affectionate sympathy.

With such a common feeling we are assembled to-day, my friends, in order that we may render our public tribute of honor and esteem to the memory of our fellow-townsmen who has gone in and out so many years among us, who has sustained in this community offices of so high public trust, and

sustained them worthily and well; who has enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens.

And, accordingly, this is a representative assemblage of our people. Not only personal friends are here, not only members of the Bar associated with him in the exercise of professional duty, but men representing all occupations and classes and creeds among us, without distinction of church or party, to render to him the tribute which is our spontaneous offering to ability and worth.

No community is more ready to render such tribute in the face of such worth than is this community of Brooklyn—a “community of homes,” as we are accustomed to say, but also of institutions which are the correlative of the home—a community of closely allied social interests in which the traditions of education and Christian faith have flourished side by side—a community, therefore, pre-eminently distinguished by the heartiness of its interest in its public men, and by a certain closeness of fellow-feeling among its citizens.

And surely no one has passed away from our midst in regard to whom this tribute of fellow-feeling is more heartily or instantly given than to our honored friend, Mr. John Winslow.

The columns of the press have already recited the annals of his life, so that detailed allusion is less needful now. Born in Massachusetts, near Boston, in the year 1825 (to-morrow would have been his seventy-third birthday), of a most honorably distinguished New England family, he inherited a name that came with the Pilgrims to the “wild New England shore,” in the person of Governor Winslow of the Plymouth Colony. Our friend was descended from Kenelm Winslow, a brother of that early governor and patriot in the direct line. He studied at Phillip’s Academy, Andover, and at Brown University, and was graduated with special honor in 1852 from the Harvard Law School. He removed to Brooklyn, and in 1853, after his admission to the Kings County Bar, he was made Assistant District Attorney. He was subsequently Corporation Counsel for the city, and was elected District Attorney in

1859—a marked tribute in the circumstances of that time to the public confidence in his integrity and ability—a confidence fully justified by his discharge of the duties of that office.

Some of the older men here will recall the memorable incident in 1861 when Mr. Winslow administered, at Fort Hamilton, the oath of allegiance to the soldiers who had already proved their allegiance by their valor at Fort Sumpter.

At the close of his period of office, Mr. Winslow resumed the practice of law, in which he has ever since continued. Together with his law practice he associated an active and responsible interest in various important public movements and societies. He was one of the five signers to the call for the first meeting to found the Long Island Historical Society, of which society he was a director and for many years corresponding secretary, and, if I am correctly informed, the Latin motto on the seal of the society, "*Historia Testis Temporum*," was chosen by him.

He was one of the incorporators of the New England Society in Brooklyn, and was for three years its president. He was prominently and honorably associated also with various political and literary clubs, bringing to them all his fund of solid information and clear judgment, and especially that profound and public-spirited impulse toward civil order and public duty which was the most marked trait of his professional life.

And what, my friends, shall we say of such a life at its close? I do not need to remind you that the deepening sense in our Christian communities of the sacredness of death and grief, counsels us to study simplicity in funeral memorial, to avoid what would seem like mere conventional eulogy, and still more even, if possible, to avoid perfunctory pulpit comment or appeal. I cannot, however, refrain from a word to express what must be a common sentiment of all our hearts in testimony to the worth to the community and to the State of such a life. We honor the example that it gives of steady devotion to the higher ideals of citizenship, of steady support to noble public institutions and the laws. We bear testimony to the value of the influence that incessantly emanates from such a

character, frowning upon what is false or base, maintaining what is honorable and true. Surely the best traditions of the Bar found in him an earnest and able exemplar and spokesman.

If one were to trust himself for a moment to specify one or two commanding qualities in this life that has closed, we should, I am sure, find in it substantially those qualities which were ancestral in his New England home and training. He was, first of all, a lover of law. He was a lover of liberty. He was a lover of history. He was a lover of New England and its principles. He was a lover of the nation. He believed in order and yet in an orderly progress. He had a strong sense of the value of the precedent, and yet, while the historical sentiment was regnant in his mind, he admitted the necessity of changed methods to meet changed conditions in modern affairs. He was a lover of reading and good books. He was interested in the maintenance of public libraries and public education. His mind found its most congenial home in the interests of government and of public affairs. In every detail of those affairs he was intensely interested to the last. He was a warm advocate and yet not a blind partisan. His intelligence was alert and keen; his memory of details, tenacious; his critical faculty, incisive; his powers of compact, cogent; lucid statement, unusual.

I should not, perhaps, add any other word to these more general ones, but my own long and pleasant personal acquaintance with Mr. Winslow for twenty-five years prompts me to bear my personal testimony to the kindness of his disposition and to the tenacity and warmth of his personal friendship. He had the New England blood-beat for New England men, and, as the granite ledges of his own New England hills carry in their hidden folds many a delicate blossom, so his vigorous and masculine mind, which, perhaps, might seem far remote from sentiment and emotion, carried in its recesses many a hidden tenderness.

And, finally, and I desire to say this simple, closing word with emphasis: The underlying tone of his mind, like that of

his fathers before him, was that of faith—faith in an overruling Providence, and in the wisdom and mercy of God, shown most distinctly in the holy life and work of Jesus Christ, our Lord. To this he bore explicit testimony in the words he uttered in his sick room at the last hours of his life.

SPRING MEETING.

On Monday evening, May 2, 1898, the Annual Spring Meeting of the Society was held in the Galleries of the Art Building.

On this occasion the Society enjoyed an evening of "Music in New England," interpreted by Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, Soprano; Miss Edith J. Miller, Contralto; Mr. W. Theodore Van Yox, Tenor; Mr. Gwilym Miles, Barytone; Mr. John Hyatt Brewer, Director. Miss Ellen Strong Bartlett, of New Haven, Conn., read a paper on "John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter." After an introductory address by the President of the Society, the following programme was rendered :

THE PROGRAMME

1. Forefathers' Hymn, - - - - *Tune, Duke Street*

O God, beneath Thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea,
And when they trod the wintry strand,
With prayer and psalm they worshiped Thee.

Thou heardest, well pleased, the song, the prayer—
Thy blessing came; and still its power
Shall onward through all ages bear
The memory of that holy hour.

What change! through pathless wilds no more
The fierce and naked savage roams;
Sweet praise, along the cultured shore,
Breaks from ten thousand happy homes.

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves,
And where their Pilgrim feet had trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

And here Thy name, O God of love,
 Their children's children shall adore,
 'Till these eternal hills remove,
 And spring adorns the earth no more.—*Leonard Bacon.*

THE CHOIR AND AUDIENCE.

2. SONGS—(a) "Love Abiding," - - - - *Jules Jordan*

How many years, my love, I've waited for thee;
 How long my dreams, my hopes, have been of thee;
 By day, by night, thy vision sweet before me,
 Hath filled my soul with joy and ecstasy.

O sweet and true love, long abiding, sweetheart, my own, I give
 to thee;

A deep and true love, long abiding, my own, my sweet, I give to
 thee.

Each day, each hour, each fleeting, vanishing moment,

I live alone, sweetheart, alone for thee.

I dream at night with love's sweet, bitter torment,
 That thou in blessing watchest over me.

O love, I dream ever of thee; sweetheart, my own, I dream of
 thee.

A deep and true love, long abiding, my own, my sweetheart, I
 give to thee.

b. "This would I do," - - - - *Wm. R. Chapman*

If I were a rose, this would I do—
 I would lie upon the white neck of her I love,
 And let my life go out upon the fragrance of her breath.

If I were a star, this would I do—
 I would look deep down into her eyes, into her eyes—
 Into the eyes I love, and learn there how to shine.

If I were a truth, this would I do—
 I would live for evermore within her heart—
 Within the heart I love so well, and be at home!

c. "Ecstasy," - - - - *Mrs. H. H. A. Beach*

Only to dream among the fading flowers,
 Only to glide along the tranquil sea;
 Ah! dearest, dearest, have we not to gather
 One long, bright day of love, so glad and free?

Only to rest through life, in storm and sunshine,
 Safe in thy breast, where sorrow dare not fly;
 Ah! dearest, dearest, thus, in sweetest rapture,
 With thee to live, with thee at last to die!

MR. GWILYM MILES.

3. "The Old Granite State" (Mountaineer's Farewell), *Hutchinson*

I have come from the mountains of the old Granite State,
 Where the hills are so lofty, magnificent and great;
 I have left kindred spirits in the land of the blest,
 When I bade them adieu for the far distant West.
 Oh, thy mountains! oh, thy valleys! in my own native State.
 Oh, thy hills and thy valleys are sacred to me,
 No matter what in lands of others I may see;
 I may view scenes as sunny, as fair and as smooth,
 Then I'll think of my cottage that stands in the grove.
 Oh, my childhood! Oh, that homestead! in my own native State.

—*John C. Baker.*

MRS. LAWSON, MISS MILLER, MR. VAN YORX, MR. MILES.

4. PAPER BY MISS ELLEN STRONG BARTLETT, on
 "John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter."

5. (a) "Told in the Gate," - - - - *G. W. Chadwick*

Sweetheart, thy lips are touched with flame;
 Sweetheart, thy glowing ardor tame;
 Sweetheart, thy love how can I blame,
 When I, too, feel its fire, when all thy fond desire.
 Sweetheart, I know the same.
 Sweetheart, thine eyes like rubies glow;
 Sweetheart, no more regard me so;
 Sweetheart, I cannot chide thee though, since my looks, too,
 are burning,
 Since I, too, throb with yearning—
 Sweetheart, thy pangs I know.
 Sweetheart, the blood leaps in thy cheek;
 Sweetheart, thy very heart-throbs speak;
 Sweetheart, to chide I am too weak;
 My heart so hotly beating, is still thy name repeating;
 Sweetheart to still it seek.

Lyric from "Told in the Gate," - - - - *Arhand Yates.*

b. "Thy Beaming Eyes"—Words by W. H. Gardner,

E. MacDowell

Thy beaming eyes are Paradise
 To me, my love;
 Thy trembling kiss is heav'nly bliss
 To me, sweet love;
 But oh, thy heart! it has no part
 With thee, my dear,
 'Tis strangely cold, and doth withhold
 Its love, I fear:
 Thy beaming eyes are Paradise
 To me, my dear.

c. "Love Me, if I Live,"

Arthur Foote

Love me, if I live,
 Love me if I die!
 What to me is life or death
 So that thou be nigh?
 Once I loved thee rich,
 Now I love thee poor;
 Ah! what is there I could not
 For thy sake endure.
 Kiss me for my love!
 Pay me for my pains!
 Come and murmur in my ear
 How thou lov'st again.
 Love me, if I live,
 Love me, if I die!
 What to me is life or death
 So that thou be nigh.—*Barry Cornwall.*

MISS EDITH J. MILLER.

6. SONGS—(a) "In the Merry Blossom-time," - *Arthur Bird*

In the merry blossom-time,
 When love longings flood the breast,
 When the flower is on the thyme,
 When the small fowl builds its nest,
 Sweetly sings the nightingale
 And the throstle-cock so bold,
 Cuckoo in the dewy dale
 And the turtle in the wold.
 But the robin I love dear,
 For he singeth through the year.

Robin, robin, merry robin,
 So I'd have my true love be—
 Not to fly
 At the nigh
 Sign of cold adversity.

Then the spring brings sweet delights,
 When aloft the lark doth rise,
 Lovers woo o' mellow nights,
 And youths peep in maidens' eyes.
 That time blooms the eglantine,
 Daisies pied upon the hill,
 Cowslips fair and columbine,
 Dusky violets by the rill.
 But the ivy green doth grow
 When the Northwind bringeth snow.
 Ivy! Ivy! stanch and true!
 Thus I'd have her love to be—
 Not to die
 At the nigh
 Breath of cold adversity.

b. "A Song of Three Little Birds," *Horatio W. Parker*

Oh, three little birds on a bramble spray,
 Each flew to find him a nest.
 There was one went rarely over the sea
 And one flew straight to the North Countrie,
 But the third little bird,
 He winged his way to the watery West,
 Where one that I love sits sighing.

Then oh, for the withering bramble spray
 And the bird that sleeps in his nest.
 There is one in a castle over the sea
 And one in a pine in the North Countrie,
 But the third little bird,
 He sings at a lattice far in the West,
 Where one that I love lies dying.

Ah me! for the thorny bramble spray
 And the weary bird in his nest.
 There is one that dreams of the silver sea
 And one looks over the North Countrie,
 But the third little bird,
 He sings o'er a grave in the silent West,
 Where one that I love is lying.

c. "There's Ever a Song Somewhere, My Dear!"

John Hyatt Brewer

There's ever a song, somewhere, my dear,
 There's ever a something sings away ;
 ('There's the song of the youth when his love is near,
 The song of the heart when the skies are clear,
 And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray :
 And the sunshine-showers across the grain
 And the blue bird trills in the orchard tree :
 And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,
 The swallows are twittering ceaselessly :

There's ever a song somewhere, my dear !
 There's ever a song somewhere,
 Be the skies above or dark or fair
 There's ever a song that our hearts may hear ;
 There's ever a song, somewhere, my dear,
 There's ever a song somewhere.

There's ever a song somewhere, my dear !
 In the midnight black, or the midday blue ;
 The robin pipes when the sun is here,
 And the cricket chirrups the whole night through ;
 Oh, the buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
 And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere ;
 But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
 There's ever a song, my dear !

There's ever a song somewhere, my dear ! etc.

Mrs. CORINNE MOORE LAWSON.

7. SONGS—(a) "The Song that My Heart Is Singing,"

C. W. Hawley

I long for a day that will come, Katrine,
 When the sky will be blue,
 And the grass so green,
 And everywhere flowers a-springing.

When that day shall come, that glad day, Katrine,
 I'll tell you my love,
 And you'll listen, I ween,
 To the song that my heart's a-singing.

Then your fair hand in mine, I will clasp, Katrine,
 To have and to hold for alway, Katrine,
 While the bells for us sweet are a-ringing.

b. "Sweetheart," - - - - - *Frank Lynes*

Not from the whole wide world
 I choose thee, Sweetheart ;
 Thou art the light of the land and sea,
 Sweetheart—Sweetheart.

The wide world could not inclose thee,
 Sweetheart—Sweetheart,
 For thou art the whole wide world to me,
 Sweetheart—Sweetheart.

c. "I Love, and the World Is Mine," - - - *Clayton Johns*

For me the jasmine buds unfold,
 And silver daisies star the lea ;
 The crocus hoards the sunset glow,
 And the wild rose breathes for me.

I feel the sap through the boughs returning,
 I share the skylark's transport fine,
 I know the fountain's wayward yearning,
 I love, and the world is mine.

I love, and thoughts that sometimes grieved,
 Still well remembered, grieve not me ;
 From all that darkened and deceived
 Up soars my spirit free.

For soft the hours repeat the story,
 Sings the sea one strain divine ;
 My clouds arise, all flushed with glory ;
 I love, and the world is mine.

Mr. W. THEODORE VAN YORX.

8. QUARTETTE (Ancient Anthem) "Strike the Cymbal," *Puccini*

Strike the cymbal, roll the tymbal,
 Let the trump of triumph sound ;
 Powerful slinging, headlong bringing
 Proud Goliath to the ground.

From the river, rejecting quiver,
 Judah's hero takes the stone ;
 Spread your banners, shout hosannas !
 Battle is the Lord's alone.

See, advances, with songs and dances,
 All the band of Israel's daughters ;
 Catch the sound, ye hills and waters.

God of thunder, rend asunder
 All the power Philistine boasts ;
 What are nations? what their stations?
 Israel's God is God of Hosts.

What are haughty monarchs now !
 Lo, before Jehovah bow ;
 Pride of princes, strength of kings
 To the dust Jehovah brings ;
 Praise Him, exulting nations praise,
 Hosanna !

Mrs. LAWSON, Miss MILLER, Mr. VAN YORX, Mr. MILES.

9. NATIONAL MELODY, - - - - - "*America*"

QUARTETTE AND AUDIENCE.

My country! 'tis of thee,
 Sweet land of Liberty!
 Of thee we sing;
 Land where our fathers died,
 Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
 From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring!

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
 Author of Liberty,
 To Thee we sing;
 Long may our land be bright
 With freedom's holy light;
 Protect us by Thy might,
 Great God, Our King.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
COUNTY OF KINGS,)
CITY OF BROOKLYN.) ss.:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of New York, to wit: Benjamin D. Silliman, Calvin E. Pratt, Ripley Ropes, Charles Storrs, Hiram W. Hunt, William B. Kendall and John Winslow, do hereby certify that we desire to form a Society pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1875, and of the act extending and amending said act.

That the corporate name of said Society is to be THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, and the objects for which such Society is formed are to encourage the study of New England History and for such purpose to establish a Library, and also for social purposes, and to promote charity and good fellowship among its members.

That the term of existence of said Society shall be fifty years.

That the number of Directors who shall manage the concerns of said Society shall be twelve; and the names of such Directors for the first year are the following, to wit: Benjamin D. Silliman, John Winslow, Calvin E. Pratt, Henry W. Slocum, Wm. B. Kendall, Charles Storrs, Wm. H. Lyon, Ripley Ropes, Geo. H. Fisher, Hiram W. Hunt, A. S. Barnes, A. W. Tenney.

That the name of the city in which the operations of such Society are to be carried on is the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New York.

Witness:

JOHN HEYDINGER, JR.

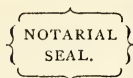
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
C. E. PRATT,
RIPLEY ROPES,
JOHN WINSLOW,
HIRAM W. HUNT,
CHAS. STORRS,
WM. B. KENDALL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
COUNTY OF KINGS,)
CITY OF BROOKLYN.) ss.:

On this 25th day of February, A. D. 1880, before me personally appeared Benj. D. Silliman, Calvin E. Pratt, Ripley Ropes, Chas. Storrs, Hiram W. Hunt, Wm. B. Kendall and John Winslow, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they

severally before me signed the said certificate, and acknowledged that they signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN HEYDINGER, JR.,
Notary Public,
 Kings County,
 N. Y.



I hereby approve the within Certificate, and consent that it be filed.

J. W. GILBERT,
J. S. C.

Filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, Feb. 27, 1880, for the incorporators, by

JOHN WINSLOW.

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
 COUNTY OF KINGS,) ss.:
 CITY OF BROOKLYN.)

The undersigned do hereby certify and declare :

First.—That "The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn" is a Corporation duly created and organized under and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1875, and the act or acts amending or extending said act.

Second.—That the number of Directors of said Corporation is twelve, and the names of its present Board of Directors are: Benjamin D. Silliman, John Winslow, Calvin E. Pratt, Asa W. Tenney, Benjamin F. Tracy, A. S. Barnes, Henry W. Slocum, Hiram W. Hunt, William H. Lyon, William B. Kendall, George H. Fisher and Albert E. Lamb.

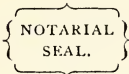
Third.—That by virtue of this certificate, made and signed pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the number of directors of said Corporation is hereby increased from twelve to twenty.

Fourth.—That said Corporation shall hereafter have twenty Directors, and the names of its additional Directors are: Joseph F. Knapp, Nelson G. Carman, Jr., Ransom H. Thomas, William H. Williams, J. S. Case, George B. Abbott, Charles N. Manchester and J. Lester Keep, who shall, respectively, hold office therein until a new election thereof shall be had, as provided in the Statutes and By-Laws of said Corporation.

Fifth.—That the undersigned are the existing Directors of said Corporation who make and sign this certificate.

JOHN WINSLOW,	C. E. PRATT,
HIRAM W. HUNT,	A. W. TENNEY,
BENJ. F. TRACY,	BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
H. W. SLOCUM,	ALBERT E. LAMB.
GEORGE H. FISHER,	

On the 29th day of September, 1885, before me personally appeared John Winslow, Hiram W. Hunt, Benj. F. Tracy, H. W. Slocum and Geo. H. Fisher, and on September 30, 1885, C. E. Pratt, A. W. Tenney, Benj. D. Silliman and Albert E. Lamb, to me known to be the individuals who signed the foregoing certificate; and they severally before me signed said certificate, and acknowledged that they made and signed it for the purpose stated therein.



JOHN CURRIE,
Notary Public,
 Kings County,
 N. Y.

I hereby approve this certificate, and consent that it be filed.

EDGAR M. CULLEN,

September 30, 1885.

J. S. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF KINGS. } ss.:

I, Rodney Thursby, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said county (said Court being a Court of Record), do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed with the original certificate increasing the number of directors of "The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn," filed and recorded in my office September 30, 1885, and that the same is a true transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said County Court, this 30th day of September, 1885.

RODNEY THURSBY,
Clerk.

NOTE.—Duplicate filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS.

Adopted May 6, 1881.

ARTICLE I.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN is incorporated and organized to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; to encourage the study of New England history; to establish a library and to promote charity, good fellowship, and social intercourse among its members.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP, ADMISSION FEE AND DUES.

1. Any male person of good moral character who is a native or descendant of a native of any of the New England States, and who is eighteen years old or more, is eligible to, and may be elected a member of the Society at any meeting thereof, or at any meeting of the Board of Directors; *provided*, that no person so elected shall have or exercise any right or privilege of membership before paying the admission fee to the Treasurer.

2. The admission fee shall be five dollars.

3. The dues shall be five dollars a year, and shall be payable in the month of January in each year.

4. Dues not paid on or before the first day of November in each year shall be deemed in arrears.

5. No member in arrears shall vote at any meeting of the Society or be eligible to any office therein.

6. If the dues of any member shall remain unpaid for a period exceeding one year, the Board of Directors may drop the name of such member from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

7. Any member of the Society in good standing may become a Life Member on paying to the Treasurer, at one time, the sum of Fifty dollars, and thereafter such member shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

8. If for any cause any person shall cease to be a member of the Society, all the right, title and interest of such person in and to the funds and property of the Society shall revert to and be vested in the Society.

ARTICLE III.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors, and other business, shall be held on the first Wednesday in December, at such hour and place as the Directors may determine. The Recording Secretary shall publish (in two daily newspapers of the City of Brooklyn) a notice of such meeting three consecutive days prior thereto, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail, postpaid, to each member of the Society. The twenty Directors of the Society having been divided into four classes of five Directors each, as provided by law, the Society shall at every Annual Meeting elect by ballot five Directors for a term of four years, or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Historiographer and Librarian.
2. Such officers shall be elected by the Directors at the first meeting of the Board after the Annual Meeting of the Society, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

It shall be the duty of the Directors to control and manage the affairs and funds of the Society; to elect officers; to fill vacancies in the Board; to elect members and honorary members to, and Standing Committees and Council of, the Society, and to do all lawful things which they may deem expedient and proper to promote the objects of the Society. Seven of the Directors shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. In his absence the First Vice-President, or in his absence the Second Vice-President; or in the absence of all such officers at any meeting of the Society, one of its members may be selected to preside thereat. In the absence of all such officers at any meeting of the Board of Directors, one of the Directors may be selected to preside thereat.
2. At the Annual Meeting of the Society it shall be the duty of the President to make a report, stating such matters as he may deem of interest and importance to the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the seal, money, funds and securities of the Society; to pay all bills and accounts, to collect all sums of money and accounts, fees and dues; to keep a record of all moneys received and paid, and render an account thereof to the Board of Directors; to report to the Society at the Annual Meeting, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to call, as herein provided, all meetings of the members, Directors and Council of the Society; to make and keep a record of the acts and proceedings of such meetings; to notify all persons of their election as members, Directors, Officers, Council or Standing Committees of the Society; to furnish the President data for his Annual Report; to prepare and have printed annually a pamphlet containing the names of the Officers, Directors, Councils, Members and Committees of the Society, the By-Laws and an account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting and Dinner, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board of Directors and Standing Committees.

ARTICLE IX.

DUTIES OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct such correspondence as may be required by the Board of Directors and the Standing Committees.

ARTICLE X.

DUTY OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

It shall be the duty of the Historiographer to prepare the necrology of members, to keep a record of the deaths of members, to place the date of their birth and death, and the date of their admission to the Society, and on the last day of November, in each year, to make a copy of such record for the preceding year, and to deliver such copy to the President three days before the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF THE LIBRARIAN.

It shall be the duty of the Librarian to classify, catalogue and take charge of all books, pamphlets and relics which may become the property of the Society; to acknowledge all donations of books, pamphlets and relics, and to make and deliver to the President, three days before the Annual Meeting, a report of the condition of the Library.

ARTICLE XII.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

The Directors shall elect, annually, a Council of thirty members, who shall hold office for one year from their election, or until their successors are elected. Members of the Council may advise and consult with the Directors and Officers on matters of interest or importance to the Society.

ARTICLE XIII.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

In the month of January or February, in each year, the Board of Directors shall elect five Standing Committees, consisting of three persons each; a Committee on Finance; a Committee on Charity; a Committee on Invitations; a Committee on Annual Dinner; a Committee on Publications. Each of such Committees may consist of two Directors and one member of the Society, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected; and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIV.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to audit all bills and accounts of the Society in the months of June and November in each year, and to perform such other duties relating to the accounts, funds and finances of the Society as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Charity to distribute and disburse such moneys as may be appropriated by the Board of Directors for charitable purposes, as provided by Article Twenty-four, and to render an account of all such distributions and disbursements to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XVI.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invitations to invite and receive all guests of the Society at the Annual Dinner; to select the speakers, and prepare and assign the toasts.

ARTICLE XVII.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL DINNER.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Annual Dinner to make all arrangements, and to do and procure each and everything therefor, not herein otherwise provided to be done and procured.

ARTICLE XVIII.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Publications to supervise such publications as the Recording Secretary is required to make by Article Eight, and perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIX.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Society shall be held in the month of December, on such day as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XX.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

On the request in writing of any five members of the Society, the President, or if he be absent from the city, either of the Vice-Presidents, shall request the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Society. In compliance therewith the Secretary shall cause a notice of such meeting to be published in two daily newspapers published in the City of Brooklyn, for three consecutive days prior thereto, and shall send (by mail, postpaid) a copy of such notice to each member of the Society.

ARTICLE XXI.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The President, or if he be absent from the city, either of the Vice-Presidents, or any three Directors, may request the Secretary to call a meeting of the Directors. In compliance therewith, the Secretary shall send (by mail, postpaid) to each Director a notice of such meeting, at least one day prior thereto.

ARTICLE XXII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

- 1st. Reading of Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
- 2d. Election of Members.
- 3d. Report of Standing Committees.
- 4th. Report of Treasurer.
- 5th. Report of President.
- 6th. Other Business.

ARTICLE XXIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT DIRECTORS' MEETING.

- 1st. Reading of the Minutes.
- 2d. Report of Committees.
- 3d. Election of Members.
- 4th. Report of Treasurer.
- 5th. Other Business.

ARTICLE XXIV.

CHARITIES.

If in the judgment of the Board of Directors they are in need of it, the widow or children of any deceased member shall receive from the funds of the Society a sum equal to five times the amount such deceased member has paid to the Society; such sum to be paid in equal annual payments for five successive years after the decease of such member. The same annuity shall not be paid to any such widow after she shall have married again, but shall be paid to such of the children as are not able to earn their subsistence.

ARTICLE XXV.

RESIGNATIONS.

All resignations of membership in the Society shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE XXVI.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The By-Laws of the Society may be altered and amended by vote of two-thirds of all the Directors, provided that a written notice of such proposed alteration and amendment shall have been presented at a meeting of the Board, held one month or more previous to the adoption thereof.

ANNUAL RECEPTIONS.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 4, 1886. Amended January, 1891.

There shall be an annual reception on a day named by the committee, not earlier than February nor later than May, in each year. A special committee, consisting of two members, in addition to the President, who shall be *ex officio* a member thereof, shall take charge of such reception, at which refreshments shall be served, and such number of guests may be invited by each member as shall be determined by the committee.

HONORARY, LIFE AND ANNUAL MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Gen. U. S. Grant.
 *Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes.
 Hon. William M. Evarts.
 *Gen. William T. Sherman.
 *Rev. Noah Porter, D.D.
 *Hon. Chester A. Arthur.
 Hon. William P. Frye.
 Rev. Timothy Dwight, LL.D.
 Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D.
 Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.
 Hon. Joseph H. Choate.
 Gen. Horace Porter.
 Prof. Charles E. West, LL.D.
 Admiral George Dewey.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Elected.	A	Elected.	D
1880	*Atkins, Edwin	1880	Dickinson, J. C.
	B		*Dike, Camden C.
1880	*Beach, M. S.	"	Durkee, E. R.
"	*Beadle, Erastus F.	"	*Dennis, Charles
"	Brookman, H. D.	1881	Denny, Charles A.
"	*Barnes, Alfred Smith	1891	Downing, Benjamin W.
1891	Bridgman, Herbert L.		E
"	Betts, John Hunt	1880	Eames, E. E.
1892	Bassett, Edwin P.		F
1895	Bates, James H.	1880	Fish, Latham A.
	C		G
1880	Carman, Nelson G., Jr.	1880	*Gager, Oliver Ager
"	Cary, Isaac H.		H
"	*Coffin, Henry	1880	Hine, Ethel C.
"	Clafin, H. A.	"	Hunt, Hiram W.
"	Clafin, John	"	*Hutchinson, John B.
"	*Clafin, Horace Brigham	"	Hulbert, H. C.
"	Cowing, James R.	1880	*Hoyt, Mark
"	Cutter, Ralph L.	1892	Hoyt, Mark, Jr.
1881	*Cross, Alfred F.	1894	
1884	Cross, William T.		
1892	Cross, Ferdinand Louis		

*Deceased.

Elected. J
 1880 Johnson, J. G., M.D.
 1887 Jacobs, John E.

K
 1880 Keep, J. Lester, M.D.
 1882 *Knapp, Joseph F.
 " *Knowlton, E. F.
 1890 Knowlton, Eben J.

L
 1880 Lewis, Edwin A., M.D.
 " Leonard, Lewis H.
 " *Low, A. A.
 " *Low, Josiah O.
 " *Lyman, E. H. R.
 " Lyon, William H.
 1882 Loughton, George J.
 1889 Low, Seth
 " Logan, W. S.
 1893 Low, A. Augustus

M
 1880 Mathewson, Arthur, M.D.
 " *Mallory, Charles Henry
 1890 Mallory, Charles

N
 1880 Noyes, Henry F.
 " Noyes, James A.
 " *Noyes, James S.

O
 1888 Olcott, George M.

P
 1880 *Pratt, Charles
 " Putnam, Nathaniel D.
 " Putnam, William A.
 " *Pierrepoint, Henry E.

Elected.
 1887 Palmer, Lowell M.
 1893 Prentiss, George H.

R
 1880 *Richardson, Leonard
 " *Robinson, M. W.
 " *Rodman, Thomas H.
 " *Robbins, Amos
 " *Ropes, Ripley
 1883 Richards, Edmund Ira, Jr.
 1891 Ropes, Walter P.
 " Ropes, Albert G.

S
 1880 Silliman, Benjamin D.
 " *Smith, James W.
 " *Spicer, E., Jr.
 " *Storrs, Augustus
 " *Storrs, Charles
 " *Stranahan, J. S. T.

T
 1880 *Taylor, Franklin E.
 " *Thayer, George A.
 " Tweedy, John A.
 1887 Taylor, William A.

V
 1880 Valentine, B. E.

W
 1880 Waterman, Edwin S.
 " *White, Thomas
 " *Winslow, John
 1882 *Wheeler, Charles H.
 1884 Wilcox, George N.
 1887 *Wheeler, George S.
 1891 Wade, William D.
 1893 White, A. T.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Elected. A
 1880 *Annan, Edward
 " Arnold, Daniel S.
 " Arnold, E. H.
 " *Archer, George Beckford

Elected.
 1881 Abbott, George B.
 " *Averill, J. Otis
 1882 Allen, Franklin
 " Atwood, Quincy A.

*Deceased.

Elected.

- 1885 *Adams, John P.
 1886 *Allaben, James R.
 1887 Angus, John P. D.
 1892 Abbott, Rev. Lyman, D.D.
 " Atkins, Edwin H.
 " Atwater, W. H.
 " Atwater, Augustus
 1893 Abbott, Phillips
 1895 Allen, John P.
 " Adams, Charles A.

B

- 1880 *Bailey, James S.
 " Barnes, A. C.
 " *Babcock, John H.
 " *Bass, Samuel G.
 " *Bulkley, Edwin
 " *Bill, C. E., Jr.
 " *Bestow, Marcus P.
 " *Babcock, David S.
 " *Britton, Winchester
 " Barnes, R. S.
 " Bartlett, Willard
 " Bassett, Wyatt M.
 " Beale, William P.
 " Belcher, Samuel E.
 " Benedict, R. D.
 " *Benedict, R. S.
 " Brainerd, George C.
 " Brown, Joseph E.
 " *Brown, William A.
 " Bryant, William C.
 " *Burnham, Lyman S.
 1881 Bigelow, Elliott
 " Bunker, William R.
 1882 Babcock, David S.
 " *Bartlett, David W.
 1884 Badger, Walter S.
 1885 Bigelow, Charles E.
 1886 Boody, David A.
 " Brady, James
 1887 Bradley, George C.
 " Brainerd, Cyprian S., Jr.
 " Barnes, W. D. L.

Elected.

- 1887 Brooks, George G.
 1890 Bardwell, Willis A.
 " Burr, Joseph A.
 1891 Bailey, Frank
 " Barnaby, Frank A.
 " Barnes, E. H.
 " Burleigh, John L.
 " Burwell, Chas. D.
 1892 Buck, Rev. Chas. H.
 " Burtis, John H.
 1893 Beecher, Wm. C.
 " Bartlett, Geo. E.
 1894 Bragdon, Irving L.
 " *Baker, Rev. C. R., D.D.
 " *Brewster, Rev. J.
 " Brewster, Rev. C. B.
 " Burr, John T.
 1895 Brewster, Walter S.
 " Bates, James H.
 1897 Benedict, L. C.
 " Beebe, W. H.
 " Baldwin, W. H., Jr.
 " Benedict, William M.
 1898 Bartlett, Homer L.
 " Burr, John W.

C

- 1880 Candee, Edward H.
 " Chase, William H.
 " Chittenden, S. B.
 " *Clement, N. H.
 " *Coit, William
 " Colton, F. H., M.D.
 " *Corbin, Austin
 " Cowing, Herbert W.
 " *Creamer, William G.
 " *Crary, George
 " *Clapp, John Francis
 " *Collins, Henry
 " *Cary, Nathaniel Harris
 " *Chittenden, Simeon B.
 " *Clafin, Aaron
 " *Cowing, James Aranson
 1882 Carter, Walter S.

*Deceased.

Elected.

- 1883 *Carman, Nelson G., Sr.
 " *Childs, Wm. H. H.
 " Collins, Henry C.
 1885 Clarke, Chas. M.
 " *Case, James S.
 1886 Chadwick, Chas. N.
 1888 Candler, Flamen B.
 1891 Cordier, A. J.
 " Chandler, F. H.
 1894 Coffin, J. Sherwood
 " Chandler, A. B.
 " Coffin, Isaac S.
 1895 Candler, Robert W.
 " Candler, Duncan W.
 " Chapin, Henry, Jr.

D

- 1880 Davenport, C. B.
 " Davenport, Julius
 " *Dike, W. H.
 " *Dodge, Harry Eugene
 " Doty, Ethan Allen
 " Duval, Horace C.
 1881 Davenport, Wm. B.
 " Dickerman, W. B.
 1883 Dean, James E.
 1885 Dewson, James B.
 " Denison, R. N., M.D.
 1886 Dwight, Elihu
 " Duxbury, C. R.
 1887 Dame, Augustus A.
 1888 Deshon, Henry S.
 1889 Dailey, Abram H.
 " *Davenport, A. B.
 1891 Darling, Daniel P.
 " Dresser, Horace E.
 " Driggs, Marshall S.
 1892 Dearborn, D. B.
 " Davis, B. C.
 1894 DuVal, Guy
 1895 Dwight, F. A.
 1897 Dike, Norman S.

E

- 1880 Earle, Henry

Elected.

- 1880 *Edwards, S. J.
 " Elwell, J. W.
 1881 Elliott, Joseph Bailey, M.D.
 " Emery, Charles G.
 1882 Elliott, Henry
 " Estes, Benjamin
 1886 *Emerson, Henry
 1888 Ewer, R. G.
 1889 Evans, George A.
 1894 Eliot, Rev. Samuel A.
 1897 Edson, Benjamin, M.D.

F

- 1880 *Farley, Rev. Fred'k A., D.D.
 " Fisher, George H.
 " Follett, A. W.
 " Follet, George
 " *Ford, Gordon L.
 " *Frothingham, John W.
 " *Frothingham, Abram R.
 " *Frothingham, Isaac H.
 " Farrington, Harvey
 1886 Fletcher, George H.
 1891 Frost, Rev. T. P.
 1894 Fairchild, Julius O.
 1895 Freeman, Hilton R.
 1896 Frothingham, Theodore L.
 1897 Friend, Walter, M.D.
 1898 Forbes, John P.

G

- 1880 Graves, Horace
 " *Greenwood, John
 " *Goodnow, Abel Franklin
 " Greene, Lyman R.
 1882 *Gilbert, Jasper W.
 " Gleason, Andrew W.
 " *Gregory, George F.
 1886 Gates, Nelson J.
 1892 Giddings, Silas M.
 " Goddard, J. F.
 1894 Guild, Frederick A.
 1895 Goodenough, Walter S.
 1898 Gregory, F. W.

* Deceased.

H

Elected.

1880	Hart, A. B.
"	Hart, Henry S.
"	*Harteau, Henry
"	*Hatch, W. T.
"	Healey, Jacob F.
"	*Henry, John F.
"	Hine, Francis L.
"	Hill, John L.
"	Holmes, E.
"	*Huntley, Richard H.
"	Hutchinson, Henry E.
"	*How, James
"	*Howard, John Tasker
1881	*Howard, Samuel E.
"	Hoyt, Edward E.
1882	Hobbs, Edward H.
1883	*Hitchings, Benj. G.
1884	Hyde, Joel W., M.D.
1886	Heath, Henry R.
"	Hart, N. R.
1887	Hale, George H.
1888	Healey, James I.
1889	*How, Charles
1890	Hurd, Wm. B., Jr.
1891	Hayden, Henry I.
"	Hooper, Franklin W.
"	Higgins, Algernon S.
1892	Hooker, Capt. Edw., U.S.N.
"	Hooker, Henry Daggett
"	Hewett, Thomas B.
1893	*Hall, Rev. Chas. H., D.D.
"	Haley, Albert
1894	Hamblet, James
1895	Hopkins, Lewis C.
"	Halliday, Frank S.
"	Howard, W. C.
"	Hull, Charles A.
1896	Hoyt, C. A.
1897	Howard, H. W. B.
"	Hooper, W. H., Jr.
"	Hussey, John W.
1898	Hutchins, Alexander

I

Elected.

1880	*Ives, Arthur C.
1888	Ide, Charles W.
1893	Ingersoll, Rev. Wm. H.
1898	Ingalls, William B.
"	Ingersoll, William B.
"	Ingersoll, Rev. Edw. P.

J

1880	James, Darwin R.
"	Johnson, Jesse
"	Judd, Herbert L.
1882	Jewett, Chas., M.D.
"	Johnson, A. R.
1883	Jennings, Abraham G.
1886	Johnson, S. W.
"	Josselyn, N. W.
"	Jacobs, Andrew
1890	Jenny, Charles A.
1892	Jeffrey, Reuben
1893	Jarrett, Arthur R., M.D.
1895	Jacobs, Stephen B.

K

1880	*Kendall, Wm. B.
"	Kennedy, E. R.
"	Kidder, Stephen
"	Kimball, R. J.
1881	Kellogg, Edward H.
"	*Kent, William
1885	Knapp, B. H.
1886	*Kimball, Ira Allen
1892	Knowlton, C. C.
1899	Kimball, R. J.

L

1880	Lacey, Richard
"	Lamb, Albert E.
"	*Langley, Wm. C.
"	Langley, Wm. H.
"	Latimer, Frederick B.
"	Latimer, Brainard G.
"	*Lawrence, C. F.
"	Leavitt, J. M.
"	*Litchfield, Rufus

*Deceased.

Elected.

- 1880 Low, Wm. G.
 " *Low, Ethelbert Mills
 " *Libby, William P.
 1881 Lovell, F. H.
 1883 Lewis, Alva, M.D.
 1886 Leland, Reuben
 1892 Langdon, P. C.
 " Loomis, Edward P.
 1895 Lowell, Thomas W.
 " Loomis, R. B.
 1897 Larkin, Charles D.
 " Levermore, C. H.
 " Littlefield, John H.
 1898 Lanford, John A.
 " Lawton, William C.
 " Lowell, Sidney V.

M

- 1880 Maxwell, H. W.
 " Moore, Thomas S.
 " *Manning, Richard H.
 1882 Merrill, George P.
 " *Marvin, Joseph Howard
 " *Merrill, Wm. G.
 " McKeen, James
 1883 *Manchester, C. N.
 1884 Moody, Leonard
 1885 Moore, Harrison B.
 1886 Morse, George L.
 " Marean, J. T.
 1890 Morse, Daniel P.
 1891 *Maxwell, E. L.
 " Moore, Charles A.
 " Moulton, Daniel Stellifer
 " Maxwell, J. R.
 1892 Morse, Lyman D.
 1895 Matthews, James
 1896 Monroe, Prof. H. S.
 1897 Morse, Jerome E.
 1898 Mather, Roderick B.
 1899 Moore, Albert R.

N

- 1880 *Northup, D. L.
 " *Norton, John

Elected.

- 1881 *Noyes, Stephen B.
 1882 Nichols, William H.
 1886 Newton, Albro J.
 " Newell, A. W.

O

- 1880 Ormsbee, Allen I.
 1886 Otis, Charles H.
 1897 Ormsbee, Hamilton

P

- 1880 Packard, Edwin
 " Packard, Mitchel N.
 " Parsons, Charles H.
 " Parsons, F. E.
 " *Parsons, L. A.
 " Partridge, John N.
 " Penfield, S. N.
 " Perry, A. J.
 " Pierce, F. O.
 " *Plummer, J. S.
 " *Pratt, Calvin E.
 " Pratt, Charles M.
 " *Pope, Samuel Putnam
 1881 *Pease, George L.
 " *Perry, John C.
 1882 Parker, Frederick S.
 " Pratt, James H.
 1883 *Pratt, Henry
 1884 Price, George A.
 " Pratt, Charles D.
 1886 Paine, Arthur R., M.D.
 " Patterson, Calvin
 " Perry, W. A.
 1890 Perham, A. G.
 1891 Prichard, Nathaniel B. W.
 " Putnam, Harrington
 1892 Proctor, A. W. S.
 " Phillip, James P.
 1893 Perry, Timothy
 " *Peet, William
 1894 Pierce, James F.
 1895 Porter, Horace
 " Pratt, H. L.
 1897 Palmer, George W.

*Deceased.

Elected. R

1880	Roberts, R. S.
"	*Robinson, Jeremiah P.
"	*Ropes, Ruben Wilkens
1882	*Roby, Ebenezer
1884	Richardson, Ephraim W.
1890	Randall, Howard S.
1892	Russell, Isaac F.
1894	Roberts, George H.
1898	Robinson, Sidney

S

1880	Sanborn, N. B.
"	*Shaw, Philander K.
"	Sheldon, Henry
"	Sheldon, Henry K.
"	Sheldon, W. R.
"	*Slocum, Henry W.
"	Snow, Michael
"	Spelman, T. M.
"	Spelman, W. C.
"	Sprague, William E.
"	Stanton, John S.
"	Staples, Cyrus E.
"	*Stearns, Joel W.
"	Stillman, Thomas E.
"	Stockwell, George P.
"	*Sedgwick, John Webster
"	*Sanger, Henry
"	*Sanford, Edward S.
"	*Sanborne, Daniel E.
"	*Spooner, Alden J.
"	*Storrs, James H.
1881	Sherman, John T.
"	Stoddard, John H.
"	Snow, Henry S.
"	Southard, George H.
"	Stevens, H. H.
1883	Skerry, Amory T.
"	Scott, Rufus L.
1884	*Snow, Ambrose
"	Sanger, Abraham
1887	Stewart, Horatio S.
"	Skerry, Amory T., Jr.
1890	Spencer, James E.

Elected.

1891	Sturges, William P.
"	Sherrill, Henry W.
"	Steele, Hiram R.
1892	Sprague, N. T.
1893	Sanxay, Charles S.
"	Sumner, William O.
1895	Silver, Charles A.
1898	Simonton, J. H.

T

1880	Taylor, James R.
"	Thornton, Thomas A.
"	Tracy, Benjamin F.
1882	*Tucker, H. A., M.D.
"	*Tupper, Wm. Vaughan
"	*Thayer, Nathan
"	*Taggard, Wm. H.
1883	Thayer, N. Townsend
1884	Tyler, Wm. A.
1885	Tebbetts, Noah
"	Taylor, Wm. H.
"	Thomas, Ranson H.
1886	Tucker, H. A., Jr., M.D.
1888	Turner, J. Spencer
"	Tucker, Chas. B., M.D.
1891	Tyler, Edmond
"	Tyler, Frank H.
"	Tyler, Louis A.
1892	Tinker, Charles A.
"	Taylor, Ira Preston
"	*Thompson, Willett
"	Townsend, Gerard B.
"	*Titus, Henri
1895	*Tate, Henry M.
1897	Topham, Thomas W., M.D.
1898	Tredwell, George H.
"	Thomas, Edward B.

U

1887	Utter, Samuel S.
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V

1885	Van Wyck, Augustus
1888	Vose, Clarence

*Deceased.

W		Elected.	
Elected.		1882	Wellington, Walter L.
1880	*Wallace, James P.	"	Wilber, Mark D.
"	*Wheeler, H. H.	"	Wilcock, George
"	Wheeler, H. W.	1886	White, W. A.
"	*Wheelock, A. D.	"	Woodruff, T. L.
"	White, A. M.	1887	Wheelock, Wm. E.
"	Whitman, Isaac Allen	1888	Wilmarth, John R.
"	*Williams, Wm. H.	1892	Wood, Howard O.
"	Wood, C. D.	"	Walker, J. J.
"	Woodford, Stewart L.	"	*Wadsworth, E. C., D.D.S.
"	Ward, Frederic A.	"	Walkley, W. R.
"	*Woodruff, Albert	"	Wines, W. D.
"	Woodruff, Albert C.	"	Wilson, Francis H.
"	*Wheeler, Andrew Smith	1893	Withee, U. V.
"	*Woodford, Walter Oliver	"	Wingate, George W.
"	*Whitemore, William H.	1894	Wilmot, James E.
"	*Wheeler, Russell L.	"	Whitney, Charles S.
"	*Waring, William Henry	1897	Washburne, J. F.
1881	Wallace, W. C.	1898	Worthley, Herbert S.
"	Webster, E. G.	1899	Whiting, W. J.
"	White, George C., Jr.		
"	*White, George C.		Y
1882	Warren, Horace M.	1892	Youngs, Wm. J.

*Deceased.

Three years ago it was suggested that it would be of interest to the Society if in connection with its annual report there was published a roll of the members classified according to the State, county and town in which those members who are natives of New England were born, or according to the State, county and town in which were born the ancestors of those who, although not themselves natives, are eligible to membership as descendants of natives of New England. A circular was accordingly sent to each member of the Society, requesting the information necessary to make such a classification. Very many replies were received, and from the information thus obtained the following tables have been prepared. That these tables are not complete is due partly to the fact that no attempt was made to obtain the information necessary to properly classify former members of the Society who are now deceased, and partly to the fact that some of the present members of the Society did not respond to the circular.

MAINE.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Maine, with
the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Brooks, Geo. G.....	Kennebec	Hallowell.
Chase, Wm. H.....	Penobscot.....	Dexter.
Dearborn, D. B.....	Kennebec	Pittston.
McKeen, James	Cumberland.....	Brunswick.
Moody, Leonard.....	Kennebec	Pittston.
Morse, Lyman D.....	Oxford.....	Paris.
Morse, Geo. L.....	Penobscot.....	Bangor.
Otis, Charles H.....	Waldo	Unity.
Parsons, C. H.....	Lincoln	Wiscasset.
Snow, A. D.....	Knox	Thomaston.
Stapler, C. E.....	Penobscot.....	Bangor.
Sturgis, Wm. P.....	Cumberland.....	Gorham.
Whitman, Isaac A.....	Penobscot.....	Bangor.
Withee, U. V.....	Aroostook.....	Houlton.
Worthley, Herbert S.....	Franklin	Strong.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of New Hamp-
shire, with the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Clement, Nathaniel H.....	Belknap.....	Tilton.
Cutter, Ralph Ladd.....	Rockingham	Portsmouth.
Hooper, F. W.....	Cheshire	Walpole.
Laighton, Geo. J.....	Rockingham.....	Portsmouth.
Langley, Wm. H.....	Rockingham.....	South Hampton.
Lowell, Thomas W.....	Sullivan.....	Claremont.
Moulton, Daniel S.....	Carroll.....	Ossipee.
Perry, Timothy.....	Hillsboro.....	New Ipswich.
Tebbetts, Noah.....	Strafford	Rochester.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of New Hampshire, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTORS' BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBERS' BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Durkee, Eugene R...	New Hampshire.	Grafton	Hanover.	New York.....	Tioga	Candor.
Pierce, James F.....	" "	"	Lebanon.....	"	St. Lawrence ...	Madrid.

VERMONT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Vermont, with
the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Abbott, George B	Orange	Brookfield.
Benedict, Robert D	Chittenden	Burlington.
Brainerd, George C	Franklin	St. Albans.
Chandler, Albert B	Orange	Randolph.
Chandler, Frank H	Orange	Randolph.
Fletcher, George H	Caledonia	Lyndon.
Follett, George	Franklin	Richford.
Follett, Austin W	Franklin	Richford.
Johnson, Jesse	Orange	Bradford.
Kimball, Robert J	Orange	Randolph.
Roberts, Richard S	Bennington	Manchester.
Silver, Charles A	Windsor	Norwich.
Tinker, Charles A	Washington	Chelsea.

VERMONT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Vermont, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTORS' BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBERS' BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Burnham, L. S.....	Vermont.....	Bennington...	Bennington...	New York.....	Jefferson.....	Ellisburgh.
Olcott, Geo. M.....	"	Windsor.....	Chester.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Steele, Hiram R	"	Orange.....	Brookfield....	Canada.....	Prov. of Quebec	Stanstead.
Tyler, Frank H.....	"	"	"	New York	Kings.....	Brooklyn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Massachusetts,
with the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Abbott, Lyman	Suffolk	Roxbury.
Atwood, Quincy A.	Norfolk	Brookline.
Baker, Charles R.	Middlesex	Medford.
Bardwell, W. A.	Berkshire	Williamstown.
Bartlett, Willard	Worcester	Uxbridge.
Bassett, Wyatt M.	Hampshire	Ware.
Bassett, Edwin P.		
Bridgman, Herbert L.	Hampshire	Amherst.
Brown, Joseph E.	Suffolk	Boston.
Claffin, Henry A.	Worcester	Milford.
Coffin, J. Sherwood	Nantucket	Nantucket.
Dailey, Abraham H.	Berkshire	Sheffield.
Davenport, Cyrus B.	Bristol	New Bedford.
Denny, Charles A.	Suffolk	Boston.
Dewson, James B.	Suffolk	Boston.
Eames, Edward E.	Worcester	Milford.
Elliot, S. A.	Middlesex	Cambridge.
Ewer, R. G.	Bristol	Fairhaven.
Forbes, John P.		
Goddard, J. F.	Plymouth	Brockton.
Graves, Horace	Essex	Marblehead.
Guild, Fred A.	Norfolk	Dedham.
Hale, George H.	Middlesex	Salem.
Hatch, Walter T.	Essex	Haverhill.
Healey, Jacob F.	Norfolk	Weymouth.
Heath, Henry R.	Berkshire	Tyringham.
Hitchings, Benj. G.	Essex	Salem.
Ingersoll, Ewd. P.		
Jacobs, Andrew	Plymouth	West Scituate.
Knowlton, Edwin F.	Worcester	Upton.
Knowlton, Eben J.	Worcester	West Upton.
Lamb, Albert E.	Worcester	Worcester.
Leyman, Edwin H. R.	Hampshire	Northampton.
Lyon, Wm. H.	Hampden	Holland.
Lovell, Frank H.	Barnstable	Osterville.
Packard, Mitchell N.	Hampshire	Goshen.
Packard, Edwin	Norfolk	Roxbury.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Paine, Arthur R.....	Worcester.....	Holden.
Partridge, John N.....	Worcester.....	Leicester.
Pierce, Frederick O.....	Suffolk.....	Boston.
Putnam, Harrington.....	Worcester.....	Shrewsbury.
Randall, Howard S.....	Middlesex.....	Billerica.
Richards, E. Ira.....	Bristol.....	North Attleboro
Ropes, Walter P.....	Essex.....	Salem.
Sanger, Abraham.....	Middlesex.....	Waltham.
Scott, Rufus L.....	Berkshire.....	Lanesborough.
Skerry, Amory T.....	Worcester.....	Oakham.
Skerry, Jr., Amory T.....	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.
Snow, Michael.....	Barnstable.....	Truro.
Southard, George H.....	Suffolk.....	Boston.
Thornton, Thomas A.....	Bristol.....	New Bedford.
Tucker, Jr., Harrison A.....	Norfolk.....	Foxboro.
Tucker, Harrison A.....	Bristol.....	Norton.
Warren, Horace M.....	Middlesex.....	Watertown.
Wellington, Walter L.....	Middlesex.....	East Boston.
White, Thomas.....	Worcester.....	Boylston.
Whiting, W. J.....	Norfolk.....	Franklin.
Wood, Cornelius D.....	Hampshire.....	Northampton.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of acquiring knowledge, but also a means of developing the ability to think critically and to make sound judgments.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of acquiring knowledge, but also a means of developing the ability to think critically and to make sound judgments.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of acquiring knowledge, but also a means of developing the ability to think critically and to make sound judgments.

MASSACHUSETTS.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Massachusetts, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTORS' BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBERS' BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Atkins, Edwin H....	Massachusetts..	Barnstable...	Cape Cod.....	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Bailey, Frank.....	"	Berkshire...	New Marlboro	"	Columbia.....	Chatham.
Bryant, Wm. C.....	"	"	Sheffield.....	"	New York.....	New York.
Candler, Robert W...	"	Essex.....	Marblehead...	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Cary, Isaac H.....	"	Suffolk.....	Boston.....	Maine.....	Hancock.....	Bucksport.
Cowing, James R....	"	Hampshire....	Chesterfield...	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Dwight, Elihu.....	"	"	South Hadley.	"	New York.....	New York.
Fisher, George H....	"	Norfolk.....	Franklin.....	"	Oswego.....	Oswego.
Hobbs, Edward H...	"	Worcester...	Sturbridge...	"	Clinton.....	Ellenburgh.
Ide, Chas. W.....	"	Suffolk.....	Wrentham...	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Ingersoll, Wm. H....	"	Berkshire....	Lee.....	"	Genesee.....	Rochester.
Kellogg, Edmund H.	"	"	Sheffield.....	"	Cayuga.....	Ira.
Lawton, Wm. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Low, Seth.....	Massachusetts ..	Essex.....	Salem	New York.....	Kings	Brooklyn.
Low, Wm. G.....	" ..	"	"	"	"	" ..
Maxwell, Henry W...	" ..	Suffolk	Boston	"	"	" ..
Moore, Albert R.....	" ..	Nantucket	Nantucket	"	"	" ..
Moore, Charles A....	" ..	Middlesex	Brighton	"	Livingston	West Sparta.
Noyes, Jas. A.....	" ..	Suffolk.*.....	Boston	"	Kings	Brooklyn.
Perham, A. G.....	" ..	Worcester	Spencer	Pennsylvania...	Wayne	Pleasant Mount
Pratt, C. M.....	" ..	Middlesex.....	Watertown ..	New York.....	Kings	Brooklyn.
Roberts, Jr., Geo. H.	" ..	Worcester.....	Grafton	"	Monroe.....	Rochester.
Sanford, John A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrill, Henry W....	" ..	Berkshire.....	Richmond	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac...	Ripon.
Snow, Henry S.....	" ..	Barnstable....	Truro	New York.....	Kings	Brooklyn.
Spelman, W. C.....	" ..	Hampden.....	East Granville.	"	Albany	Albany.
Spelman, Timothy M.	" ..	"	" ..	"	"	" ..
Sprague, Wm. E.....	" ..	Worcester	Leicester.....	"	Kings	Brooklyn.
Thayer, N. T.....	" ..	Norfolk	Braintree	"	Erie	Buffalo.
Valentine, Benj. E...	" ..	Essex.....	Salem	Pennsylvania ...	Philadelphia....	Philadelphia.
Wade, William D....	" ..	Hampden	Chester	New York.....	Monroe.....	Rochester.

RHODE ISLAND.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Rhode Island,
with the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Arnold, Edward H.....	Providence	Providence.
Earle, Henry.....	Providence	Providence.
Hooker, Henry D.....	Providence	Providence.
Ormsbee, Allen I.....	Providence	Providence.
Silliman, Benjamin D.....	Newport	Newport.
Stoddard, John H.....	Newport.....	Newport.
Waterman, Edwin S.....	Providence	Providence.

RHODE ISLAND.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Rhode Island, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTORS' BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBERS' BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Allen, Franklin.....	Rhode Island..	Providence ..	Providence...	New York....	New York.....	New York.
Estes, Benjamin.....	"	Kent.....	Warwick	"	Schenectady...	Duanesburgh.
Nichols, Wm. H.....	"	Providence	Providence ...	"	Kings	Brooklyn.
Stillman, Thos. E.....	"	Washington	Westerly.....	"	New York.....	New York.
Van Wyck, Augustus.	"	Providence	Providence....	"	"	"

CONNECTICUT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Connecticut, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born.

NAME.	ANCESTORS' BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBERS' BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Barnes, Alfred C.	Connecticut ..	New Haven.	New Haven.	Pennsylvania. .	Philadelphia ...	Philadelphia.
Beecher, W. C.	"	Litchfield.	Litchfield.	New York.	Kings.	Brooklyn.
Belcher, Samuel E. . .	"	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Missouri.	Bates.	Papinville.
Burr, Jos. A.	"	"	Fairfield. . . .	New York.	Kings.	Williamsburgh.
Burtis, John A.	"	Windham.	Putnam.	"	Rensselaer.	Hoosick Falls.
Chittenden, Simeon B.	"	New Haven.	Guilford.	"	Kings.	Brooklyn.
Creamer, W. G.	"	Middlesex.	Middletown. .	New Jersey.	Hunterdon.	Clinton.
Davenport, Wm. B. . .	"	Fairfield.	New Canaan. .	New York.	New York.	New York.
Doty, Ethan Allen. . .	"	Middlesex.	Saybrook.	"	"	"
Dresser, Horace E. . .	"	Windham.	Putnam.	"	"	"
Driggs, Marshall J. . .	"	Fairfield.	Stamford.	"	"	"

Ford, Malcolm W....	Connecticut...	New London...	Lebanon.....	New York	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Gilbert, J. W.....	"	Hartford.....	Hartford.....	"	Oneida.....	Rome.
Huff, Chas. A.....	"	New Haven...	New Haven...	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Ingalls, Wm. B. B..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mather, Roderick B..	"	Middlesex.....	Middleton....	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Newton, Albro J....	"	Hartford.....	Colchester	"	Chenango.....	Sherburne.
Price, George A....	"	Litchfield	Norwalk.....	"	Broome	Vestal.
Sperry, Andrew J....	"	Fairfield	Danbury.....	"	Saratoga	Wilton.
Sumner, William O..	"	Tolland.....	Hebron.....	"	Madison	Stockbridge.
Taylor, James R....	"	Fairfield	Danbury.....	"	New York.....	New York.
Wallace, Jas. P.....	"	Hartford.....	Wethersfield ..	"	Rensselaer	Lansingburg.
Wallace William C...	"	"	Hartford.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Webster, E. G.....	"	"	West Hartford.	"	Cayuga	Senett.
Wheeler, Hayden W.	"	Litchfield .....	.....	"	Onondaga.....	Lafayette.
White, A. T.....	"	Fairfield	Danbury.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
White, W. A.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
White, George C....	"	Hartford.....	Hartford.....	"	New York.....	New York.
Woodford, Stewart L.	"	"	Avon.....	"	"	"

CONNECTICUT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Connecticut, with the name of the county and town where born.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Abbott, Phillips.....	New London.....	Norwich.
Arnold, Daniel S.....	Windham.....	Thompson.
Barnes, E. H.....	New London.....	Stonington.
Brainerd, Jr., Cyprian S.....	Middlesex.....	Haddam.
Brewster, Chauncey B.....	Windham.....	Windham.
Candee, Edward D.....	Litchfield.....	Woodbury.
Chapin, Jr., Henry.....	Litchfield.....	Salisbury.
Chadwick, Charles N.....	New London.....	Old Lyme.
Cowing, Herbert W.....	Fairfield.....	Stamford.
Davenport, Julius.....	Fairfield.....	New Canaan.
Dickinson, J. C.....	Middlesex.....	Middletown.
Elliott, Joseph B.....	Litchfield.....	Sharon.
Fairchild, Julian D.....	Fairfield.....	Stratford.
Gleason, A. D.....	New London.....	Montville.
Hart, Noah R.....	Litchfield.....	Cornwall.
Hayden, Henry J.....	New Haven.....	New Haven.
Hine, Francis L.....	Litchfield.....	New Milford.
Hooker, Edward.....	Hartford.....	Farmington.
Hurd, Jr., Wm. B.....	New Haven.....	Birmingham.
Hyde, Joel W.....	Middlesex.....	Westbrook.
Jennings, Abraham G.....	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.
Judd, Herbert L.....	Hartford.....	New Britain.
Keep, J. Lester.....	New Haven.....	New Haven.
Kennedy, Elijah R.....	Hartford.....	Hartford.
Latimer, Brainerd G.....	New London.....	Chesterfield.
Lewis, Edwin A.....	New Haven.....	Naugatuck.
Loomis, E. P.....	Tolland.....	Coventry.
Mallory, C.....	New London.....	Mystic.
Mathewson, Arthur.....	Windham.....	Brooklyn.
Sheldon, Henry K.....	Hartford.....	Windsor.
Sherman, John T.....	Hartford.....	Suffield.
Walkley, Webster R.....	Middlesex.....	Haddam.
Ward, Frederic A.....	Hartford.....	Farmington.
West, Abel.....	New London.....	Old Lebanon.
Wilmot, James E.....	Fairfield.....	Stamford.
Woodruff, Timothy L.....	New Haven.....	New Haven.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors, and other business, will be held on the first Wednesday in December. It is very desirable to have all the members of the Society present at this meeting.

The Annual Dinner of the Society will be held December 21, 1899. In the sale of tickets members will have a preference.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I Give and Bequeath to "THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN," incorporated under the Laws of New York, the sum of \$ _____, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society.

F 84.615

